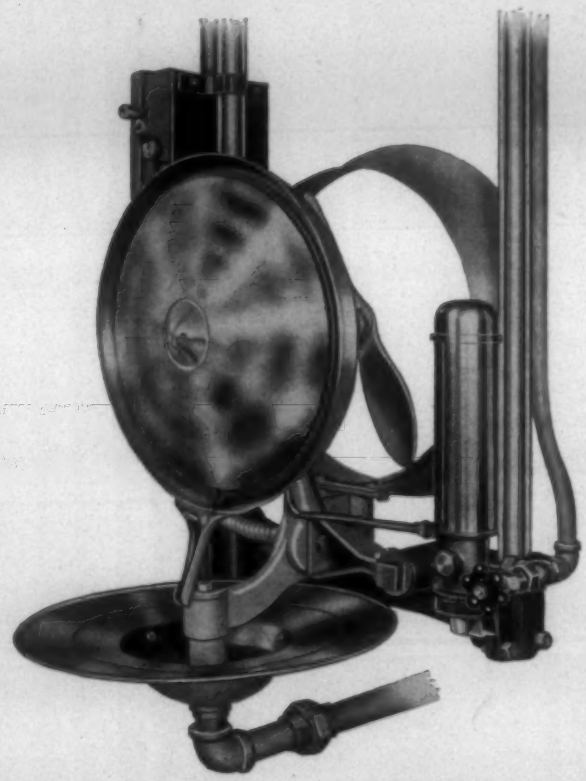
INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN SOCIAL SCIENCE

SOUTHERN
TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 41 CHARLOTTE, N. C., SEPTEMBER 3, 1931 No. 1



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One of the most successful textile manufacturers in the South who had been using Bahnson Humidifiers, bought a different system last year because the first cost was lower and he was promised equally good results.

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THIS MANUFACTURER HAS JUST BOUGHT A SYSTEM OF LATEST TYPE H BAHNSON HUMIDIFIERS AND MASTER CONTROLS.

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Humidification Engineers

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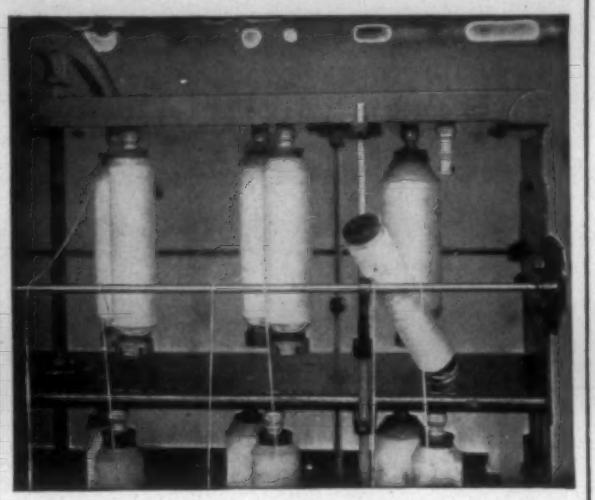

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No More Slubs
Less Cleaning and Doffing

Three good reasons why Eclipse Ball Bearing Bobbin Holders are rapidly displacing old fashioned wood skewers on the creel boards of spinning frames, speeders, intermediates, jack frames and other machines.

The roving always runs true and unwinds with an even pull that eliminates stretching and under-size in the yarn. The overhead self-centering suspension, leaves a wide empty space between the bobbin bottom and the creel board. There is nothing to catch and hold the fly. Trouble due to slubs disappears.

The best way to learn the advantages of Eclipse Ball Bearing Bobbin Holders is to order one and try it. If displeased with results—your money will be refunded. Send for circulars.

ECLIPSE TEXTILE DEVICES, INC.
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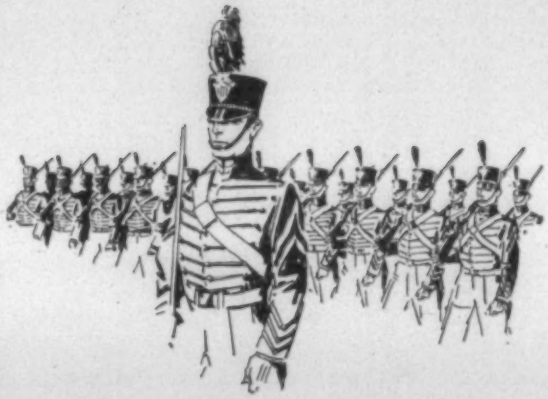
BOBBIN HOLDER



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Does your cloth feel harsh?

If so, write us, and we can help you.

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"American junk piles have never been so high as they are now. These piles of discarded machinery, of cast-off equipment, are not signs of waste. They are impressive monuments to American Progress. These heaps of junk are actually milestones marking our industrial advancement.

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. . . And now

LIFE'S JUST ONE INSPECTION AFTER ANOTHER!

WHEN rayon yarn reaches the final perfection of smooth, opalescent, milk-white strands, manufacturers are fond of saying that it's carefully "skein-inspected." We've used the phrase ourselves, at times, but it doesn't half tell the story about Crown Brand. In this case, yarn inspection begins as soon as the yarn *is* a yarn . . . away back at the point where it ceases to be "viscous." Again it's inspected as the first strands from the cake are reeled over spindles into skeins of precise weight. And all through the cleansing-bleaching baths it's watched, sampled, tested. When the grand final skein-inspection *does* take place, woe unto any weak spots or infinitesimal lumps or bumps that have so far "gotten by"! Our inspectors know no mercy in grading and classifying Crown Brand Rayon Yarn. And the meaning of all this to you is a freer-running, smoother-weaving rayon yarn. It is an actual fact that fingers can feel the beauty of Crown Brand in the finished fabric . . . in the made-up garment. Yet this yarn costs no more and some thirty different varieties are at your disposal.

THE VISCOSE COMPANY

200 Madison Avenue New York City

SOUTHERN
TEXTILE BULLETIN

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VOL. 41 CHARLOTTE, N. C., SEPTEMBER 3, 1931 No. 1

Gossett Stresses Benefits of Eliminating Night Work

B. B. Gossett, president of the Chadwick-Hoskins Company and vice-president of Gossett Mills, one of the largest groups of cotton manufacturers in North and South Carolina, has authorized the following:

"The recommendation of The Cotton-Textile Institute that night employment in the cotton mills of women and minors should be discontinued has been endorsed by a preponderant part of the industry. Indeed, it is understood that 83 per cent of all the mills in the United States, including over 80 per cent of those classified as day and night operators, are actually conforming to this recommendation. Here in North Carolina close to five million spindles, or 80 per cent of all the mills, have subscribed to the recommendation and 77 per cent of those listed in the night classification are conforming to it.

"When we stop to consider that this recommendation was only submitted to the industry by the Institute's Board of Directors last fall, these percentages of support are truly remarkable. Only a few months ago the industry was informed that over 80 per cent of the mills had subscribed to this policy and today we find that more than 98 per cent of the mills that announced their intention of conforming to the recommendation are in fact doing so.

"The objects are both economic and humanitarian. From the economic viewpoint the industry has suffered for years from an excess of productive capacity brought about by the rapid building of new mills and the tendency to run day and night (both to a large extent brought about by war conditions), increased productiveness of improved machinery, style changes involving the wearing of scantier clothes by women, the increased use of artificial fibers, and a general loss of export markets due to intense foreign competition.

"A peculiarly destructive feature of the general practice of night running is the facility with which mills can undertake it provided women are available. The flexibility of the productive capacity of a mill willing to operate at night is such that this threat of excessive production through night running operates to destroy the confidence of buyers, competing manufacturers, financial interests, employees, and the general public. So long as night operation was a common practice none could foretell when it might be greatly increased at almost a moment's notice with resulting overproduction which would flood the market and remove all semblance of stability. In such conditions farmers were in the dark as to the demand for their product and the price which they might expect, employees were uncertain as to when their work might be curtailed by suspension or reduction of operations which inevitably followed overproduction, and financial interests were wary of loaning funds to members of an industry in such a chaotic state. Furthermore, buyers realized that at any time a large increase in night operation might disrupt the market situation; accordingly they developed more and more a hand-to-mouth buying policy and an unwillingness to carry adequate inventories. These latter tendencies permeated the entire mercantile structure even to the retailer whose stocks in many cases became so depleted as to present an inadequate showing of the industry's wares, thus discouraging buying, to the detriment of merchant, manufacturer, employee and farmer alike.

"Certain cotton mill processes lend themselves more readily to female operation and are undeniably more economically conducted by women. Thus it was believed that the elimination of women and minors from night operation would effectively discourage all night operation except under exceptional conditions.

"From the humanitarian viewpoint the employment of women and children at night has been almost universally condemned by the general public, by religious organizations, by the press and by governmental agencies as unsound socially, morally and physically. In fact, the United States is one of the few civilized countries, if not the only one, which still countenances such employment in factory work. The humanitarian aspect of this measure is so generally conceded as to render it practically axiomatic.

"A small minority of the cotton mill managements, representing not over 15 per cent of the nation's spindles, however, still withholds its sanction and support of this constructive reform. This minority, though small, is influential, and its continued long hours of day and night activity in the face of the present world-wide depression is serving to withhold or delay many of the benefits which should logically follow the sound policies of so substantial a majority. Its eagerness to secure sufficient orders to keep its plants operating day and night together with its exploitation of its resulting lower costs for the purpose of underselling its competitors, results in the continuance of price levels ruinous to the industry as a whole and makes it necessary for the remaining mills to increase their curtailment of production and employment.

"The positive attitude of leading editors in all sections

(Continued on Page 23)

Power Requirements of Spinning Frames *

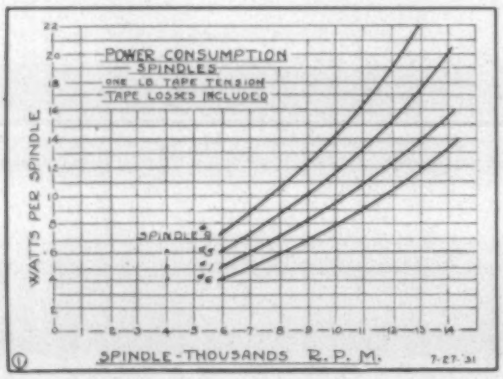
BY GEORGE WRIGLEY

Engineer with J. E. Sirrine & Co., Greenville, S. C.

IN the earlier days of ring spinning, the mechanical drive was universally used. Within reasonable limits, the power consumed by the frames was of minor importance. At the worst, excessive power might cause an overload on the engine or water wheel and extra slip in the belts but no great damage necessarily resulted. Speeds, ring sizes and number of spindles per frame were moderate and relatively little difference existed between frames making widely different yarn sizes.

In later years and following the widening adoption of individual and four-frame drives came a realization of the much greater possible output through the use of higher speeds, wider gauge and larger ring sizes. The limits in these directions apparently have not been reached, but even now they make the modern frame differ materially from the standard equipment of a few years ago. The change is very noticeable in power consumption, especially in the difference between seemingly similar frames.

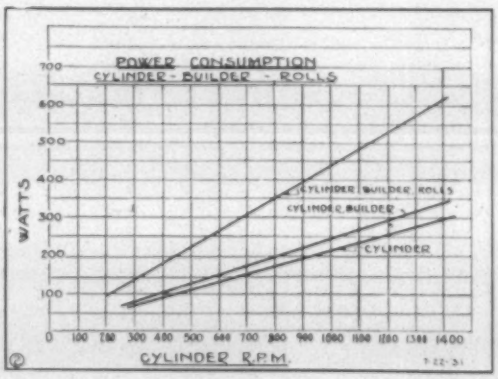
For the purpose of intelligently selecting the proper motor size for a frame, it is necessary to know to a reasonable degree of accuracy just what power the frame will need. The word "reasonable" is intentionally used. We are not concerned with a problem requiring an exact answer. Four-frame motors are standard in sizes of 15, 20, 25, 30 and 40 horsepower. Individual motors are standard in sizes of 3, 5, 7½, 10 and 15 horsepower. We want to know which of these sizes to use and the choice must be based on reliable data. Some years ago it was customary to predict power requirements from tests made on similar frames, making allowances for differences in speeds, yarn numbers and ring sizes by judgment. With the substantial changes in frame characteristics and operating conditions resulting from new developments, this method became increasingly unreliable.



In order to properly estimate the power requirements of a frame, it is now thought best to separate the frame, study into its essential power consuming elements, investigate the laws governing each of these elements and use the aggregate requirements of the parts for the probable total. This method is here described in detail. The data for the studies are compiled from a combination of crude laboratory tests on some of the elements and "field" tests on full sizes frames on others. In the laboratory tests, readings were made with a small calibrated motor. In the "field" tests, the ordinary individual motors were generally used, due allowance being made, of course, for the motor losses.

The power consuming elements of a frame are the cylinder; tape tension devices; builder motion and rail mechanism; rolls; spindles; driving tapes; travelers running on the rings; windage of yarn bobbins; creel bobbins—bearing friction; yarn friction at thread guides and rods; windage of the balloon; drive from motor to cylinder.

Practically speaking, all the power used in a spinning frame is expended in overcoming friction and is converted into heat. Some of this friction is in lubricants, some between metal surfaces and some in air. Only an extremely small part of the total goes into the machines



purposeful function of attenuating and twisting the group of fibres forming the yarn. From this point of view, its losses approximate 99 per cent and its efficiency about 1 per cent. We have probably all heard the statement that motors cause excessive temperatures in spinning rooms. The fact that the motors are sensibly warm to the touch is cited as the cause of this heating. Obviously this is largely a case of clouded thinking and the failure to distinguish between temperature and quantity of heat units. Of the total power input to the spinning room, about 12 per cent is lost in the motors and about 88 per cent in the frames, but it all is transformed into heat and the motors are responsible for only about ⅛ of the total. Any other form of drive would have about the same losses and cause the same heating.

We will discuss the several power consuming parts of the frame in the order mentioned above.

The Cylinder

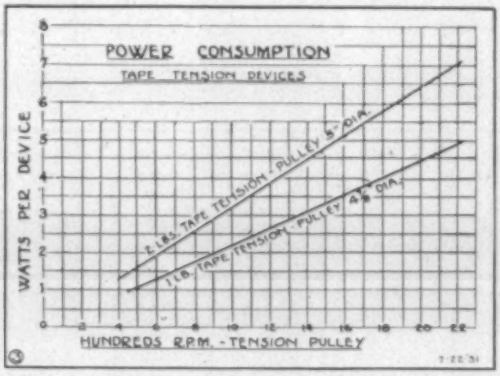
The power to drive the cylinder is expended in overcoming the friction of the several bearings; generally about six for a frame of practical length, and in the friction of the cylinder surface against the air. Cylinders

*Paper before a meeting of the Charlotte Engineers Club.

are usually made of tin plate in sections several feet in length and are generally 7", 8", 9" or 10" diameter. Obviously the greater part of this friction is in the bearings. In order to secure a power test of a typical cylinder, an ordinary ½ H.P. loom motor was fitted with a pulley and arranged to drive the cylinder through a small leather belt. By using several diameters of pulleys on the motor, tests were made at the several corresponding speeds. As was to be expected, the power varied directly with the speed, giving a straight line curve characteristic of slow and moderate speed friction. At a cylinder speed of 1,000 R.P.M., the 8" cylinder of this 256 spindle frame showed a load of 215 watts. This is a small part of the total frame load and for purposes of estimating, the load of other cylinders may safely be determined by direct allowance for length and diameter.

Rolls and Builder Motion

These parts are operated at slow speed. The rolls turn in polished metal or self lubricated wooden bearings. The same motor was used in making tests as for the cylinder tests, simply adding the rolls and builder motion by connecting up the gearing. The power was found to be comparatively small. For a 256 spindle frame with rolls operating at 120 R.P.M., it was found that 200 watts was consumed. Of course, the losses are affected



somewhat by the roll weights, condition of lubrication and other factors but this figure can be taken as a basis and direct computations made for estimating other frames, using direct proportion.

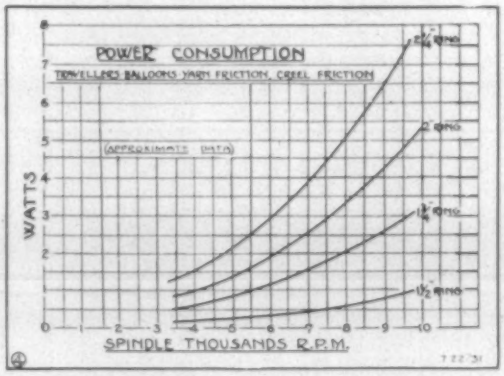
Tape Tension Devices

Different tape tensions are used by the several machinery manufacturers. The devices are essentially idler pulleys on weighted lever arms and arranged for sufficient movement to take up the normal stretching of the tape during its useful life. The pulleys run in self lubricating wood or metal bearings at moderate speeds, approximating 1,800 R.P.M. Power tests were made with the calibrated motor driving a pair of devices. Readings were made at several speeds and on several types of devices. Tests of a device giving one pound tension and operating at 1,800 R.P.M. showed 4 watts per device. A similar test on a device giving two pounds tape tension showed 5.8 watts per device. One device generally takes care of four spindles but in frames arranged for reverse twist there are twice as many, each taking care of only two spindles. Within the limits of the tests, the power showed a straight line characteristic, as drawn between speed and watts.

Spindles

Spindles are essentially high speed mechanisms and are made in many sizes, types and designs. When we started these tests it was with a hope that we could derive a simple formula that could be used for estimating the power of any spindle from the elements of dimensions and speed. Numerous tests on spindles of many types and sizes showed clearly that this could not be done. For instance, spindles of identical dimensions but different design varied as much as 27 per cent in power consumption. For estimating purposes it is desirable to have records of tests from a range of spindle sizes and types, selecting the nearest for comparison. This selection must take in all factors of design, size, speed, lubrication and tape tension. Tests were made on as many varieties of spindles as could be readily obtained. Each test was made with the calibrated motor, using several sizes of pulleys to get a full range of speed. Tape tension was adjusted for one pound, a full set of readings made and then another set made at 2 pounds. Record curves from these tests were made up and can be used for estimating the power for practically any standard spindle under any ordinary condition within the limits of good

As could be expected, the power changes at a greater rate than the speed and this change is more marked at the higher speeds, the curves beyond 11,000 R.P.M. showing rapidly rising characteristics. Generally speaking, the limit of speed for American-made spindles is around 10,000 R.P.M. Above this speed we are very apt to have throwing of oil and excessive wearing of bolsters. It is probable that roller bearing will allow of higher



speeds, especially when some of the newly developed steels are used for the spindles.

The calibrated motor driving two spindles under test was found to provide a very handy and rapid method of comparing lubricants in bolsters. Tests were made with several liquids, including distilled water, many well known spindle oils and the heavy oil called Mill Cott. Water showed up well at low tape tensions but the power curve crossed that of the lighter spindle oils when practical tape tensions were applied. There was very little difference between the spindle oils of comparable densities. The Mill Cott showed a very heavy load, not only when starting up cold but even after becoming quite warm from its own friction losses.

To cite some actual figures from tests, different spindles showed from 3.6 to 8.9 watts at 7,000 R.P.M. The same spindles at 10,000 R.P.M. showed 6.2 and 14 watts and at 13,000 R.P.M. from 10 to 22 watts, respectively. The two spindles mentioned are not directly comparable as they differ very much in size, design and principle but the figures indicate the considerable range that may be met.

It has sometimes been thought and stated that the full bobbin required more power than the empty bobbin on account of the increased weight of yarn being carried by the step bearing at the lower end of the bolster. To clear this point a brass bobbin was made of slightly greater weight than the full bobbin of yarn but of small diameter and smooth outer surface. Tests showed that

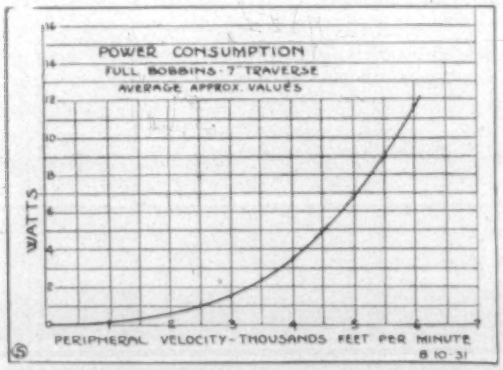
this brass weight had very little effect on the power consumed by the spindle, the extra power required with it being of the order of only 1 per cent and proving that the full bobbin load is principally due to air friction, as will be discussed under the subject of Bobbins.

TAPE LOSSES

Tape losses are included in the spindle power consumption shown by the record curves. These losses are small, difficult to calculate and also difficult to separate from the spindle tests or to test directly. Approximately the same length of tape per spindle was used in making the tests as in an actual frame. Tape losses are due to internal fibre bending, air friction and slippage at the cylinder and at the whorl. A comparative test was made between a tape with an ordinary lap joint and one with a diagonally cut butt joint, showing a slight saving in favor of the latter. It would appear that this saving is due to the lessened vibration. From the power viewpoint, a continuous tape without any joint would be desirable.

BOBBINS

Bobbins vary considerably in length as determined by the traverse and in diameter as determined by the ring



diameter. The modern trend of frame practice is distinctly toward larger bobbins. The power consumed by the bobbin package is expended principally in air friction and increases rapidly with increasing surface speeds. Bobbin load is an important factor, constituting, as it does, in some cases a fairly large part of the total frame load and varying through wide limits depending on the bobbin length, surface speed and the smoothness of the yarn.

TRAVELER LOSSES

The friction of the traveler on the ring is the most elusive and difficult thing to measure and practically impossible to calculate. Testing by the individual ring method is not accurate, or at least that has been our experience so far. Testing of a complete frame by the differential method is reasonably accurate. There are so many factors and variables entering into the problem that even with known data from tests of complete frames it is difficult to predict what will happen. For instance, a traveler at a certain speed will show a certain power consumption. Raising the speed should theoretically increase the power, the rate of increase being about as the square of the speed, in per cent. However, the increased speed may be just right to make the traveler "float," a condition where the yarn pull is exactly balanced by the centrifugal force of the traveler and balloon. Or, for the same reason, a heavy traveler might show the same loss as a lighter one. A great deal of additional work is necessary in order to obtain even reasonably accurate figures. In the meantime, we have to use approximations from tests of actual frames, assuming that they represent average good practical conditions. For small ring sizes and light travelers, the loss is small but for large rings, especially with coarse yarns and heavy travelers, it becomes important.

There are a great many kinds of travelers, varying as they do in weight, design, ring size, etc. Power changes rapidly with speed and even the intermittent lubrication practiced in some mills helps materially. For large rings and heavy travelers, some form of continuous lubrication would be highly desirable.

BALLOONS

The balloon loss is caused by the friction of the whirling yarn against the air and in some cases against the separators. It is variable, depending on the position of the ring rail and to some extent on the fullness of the bobbin. It is much less per spindle for a complete frame than might be expected from individual loops of yarn. In making tests on actual, complete frames, the balloon loss is taken at the same time with the traveler loss and is recorded and used in combination with those records. This applies also to creel friction and friction in thread guides and rods.

LOSSES IN DRIVES

Drives between the motor and the frame cylinder have losses of the order of two to five per cent, depending on whether chain, V-belt or flat belt is used. These losses consist of friction between moving parts of chains, internal fibre friction and slip or creep in belts and air friction in all of them. There is also an incremental loss in the bearing of motor and frame due to the pull of the driving member.

GENERAL

The calibrated motor was obviously tested in the manufacturer's laboratory with a Prory brake load and this would give a very low pressure on the motor bearings. With the motor driving individual spindles under tests at several values of tape tension, there should be a change in the motor bearing losses and consequently a difference in the motor output for any measured input. In order to check the value of this effect, a duplicate motor was set up, without electrical connections and driven mechanically from the calibrated motor. The effect was found to be very small but must be allowed for in the final records of corrected values.

Spindle speeds were checked by a modified form of stroboscope consisting of a perforated disk driven by a battery motor and connected to a calibrated tachometer. Simultaneous readings made on the calibrated motor shaft and with the stroboscope showed very close agreement with catalog speeds as given by the machinery manufacturers.

It was found impossible to accurately measure spindle speeds by direct mechanical methods. Any ordinary counter or tachometer at 10,000 R.P.M. takes more power than the spindle, causing excessive slip of the tape and indicating speeds far lower than the actual.

Power is an important factor in the cost of mill operation. Generally speaking, a print cloth mill of 40,000 spindles operating 55 hours a week will have an indicated load of 1,500 Kw, a monthly average consumption of 355,000 Kw. hours and an annual power bill of $42,000, with power at 1 cent per Kw. hour.

Of this amount, about half, or $21,000, is lost in the spinning room. There are about 35,000,000 ring spinning spindles in America so that, if the above figure is taken as a fair average, the loss of power in spinning frames has a total annual cost of $18,375,000. A practicable reduction of 10 per cent can be safely valued at $1,873,500 a year. No definite means are suggested for effecting this reduction but the figures are presented as showing an interesting field for research and development.

Everett Addresses Merchants

C. K. EVERETT, in charge of the New Uses Section of the Cotton-Textile Institute, New York City, was a feature speaker at the Southern Retail Merchants conference now in session here. The following excerpts were taken from his talk "Extending the Markets for Cotton."

Nothing as yet having come forward to replace cotton in the economics of the South, unusual interest is attached to every constructive effort made to extend the markets and to create a greater demand for cotton. Certain of these efforts for which the co-operation of merchants is quite essential, react to the immediate advantage of Southern retailers. Everything, however, aimed at establishing an increased consumption of cotton is going to be of special benefit to Southern merchants, whose business is dependent in a large measure on the purchasing power of the cotton-growing and cotton-manufacturing communities. This year especially when the low price of cotton is a matter of so much general concern, more than usual attention and thought need to be directed to this subject of effecting a greater utilization of cotton.

The Cotton-Textile Institute was organized more than five years ago by forward looking interests among the manufacturers both North and South, in the hope that a centralized agency, not concerned with political or legislative matters, could effectively serve the industry and its customers. That it has justified these hopes and has demonstrated its usefulness is borne out by the fact that its membership continues to represent approximately 70 per cent of the country's active spindles.

Of the Institute's many sided promotional endeavors the advertising and educational campaign in behalf of styled cottons typifies the possibilities there are for stimulating demand for the South's great crop in a single direction. Thanks to the magnificent support of the country's retail merchants, there has come a definite return of the popularity of cotton fashions. Despite the impressive advance of the past three years, however, the surface has no more than been hardly scratched.

In developments this year—and there have been many—there is none of more important significance than the acceptance of cottons in the South itself. Although the popularity of cottons in 1929 and 1930 was far more pronounced in other sections of the country than in the cotton-growing and cotton-manufacturing States, the cotton consciousness of the ladies living in the South was manifest in no uncertain terms this year in the wave of community "Wear Cotton" campaigns. Requests for the Institute's participation in these programs numbered more than 100 and except in not more than two or three instances, where dates of previous engagements conflicted a style exhibit with more often than not a trained style authority, were furnished by the Institute.

There is always plenty of authoritative support for exploting cottons. An Institute representative, having just returned from Paris a few weeks ago, brought back with her overwhelming evidence of their continued favor there among dressmakers who set the style. The directing head of one of the best known houses there said, "Cottons are still a long way from the height of their popularity. As long as the same originality and merit characterizing cottons during the past two years, continues to be evident, women will still love cottons."

Cottons have the South for a natural market almost by divine right. There is probably no place where their practical virtues of comfort and launderability could be better appreciated. Just so long as their fashion importance continues, the merchants of the South have rather an unique opportunity to feature cottons with advantages to be seen from several angles. The Institute can be directly helpful in this connection and its services and facilities are available at any time.

Paralleling the Institute's trade activities are those for the development of consumer interest in cotton fashions. Style presentations, similar to those made in the South's "Wear Cotton" campaigns, are being made at the Statewide meetings of home demonstration agents, home economics teachers, 4-H Girl Club leaders and extension field workers of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Through the Institute's contacts and correspondence a great majoirty of the 600,000 women in the textile clothing classes of schools and universities, and the 450,000 families coming within the sphere of influence of the extension workers of the Department of Agriculture, are reached in behalf of styled cottons.

In the first six months of 1931, there were presented 103 Institute style exhibits. In addition there is broadcast each week from Station WRNY, a fashion talk on cottons that is syndicated to 119 other radio stations in 37 States. During the past season there were close to 25,000 individual theatre bookings on talking picture news reels carrying the Institute's cotton fashion "shots."

The encouraging results of all this work which is still in its third year, are beginning to be asserted in incontrovertible facts. For example, for the first six months of this year, the sales of print cloths and fine goods show an increase of better than 32 per cent over those for the corresponding period of 1930. Approximately 70 per cent of the members of the Associated Dress Industries of America—whose production accounts for 95 per cent of all the style dresses made to sell at wholesale at $3.75 and above, cut cotton dresses this Spring and Summer with an unprecedented business and satisfactory profits reported.

The Institute's work in extending the markets for 108 inch length bed sheets is well known. Three years ago the Institute assembled the facts on this subject in the pamphlet "What Length Sheets?". More than 1,600,000 copies of this booklet have been distributed to consumers with the co-operation of the landries and retail merchants.

The growing recognition by the housewife of the comfort, satisfaction and true economy of this full length bed sheet is reflected in reports on sales from stores of all types in all sections of the country. The 108 inch length has been adopted as the single standard for Institutional purchases, as a result of the simplified practice project carried out by the U. S. Department of Commerce and further is likewise now used exclusively by the U. S. Navy, and Shipping Board.

The trend to small apartments, especially pronounced in urban centers make more appropriate cotton draperies, curtains and certain types of cotton upholstered chairs. Further, the desire and vogue for frequent change in house furnishings and decorations only serve to enhance the practicability of cotton because of its economy. And, of course, the particular suitability of cotton upholstery, draperies, and even rugs in the present popular type of early American decoration is quite obvious.

In this connection an ingenious new use for cotton was recently demonstrated in a model city apartment, whose

(Continued on Page 24)

EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS

BY FLOYD M. PARSONS

What Price Humanity?

WHAT of humanity in this economic crisis? What is the average person going to get out of the drastic readjustment of world trade and industry? Will we be able to identify and drive out the hidden enemies of business?

Our present business system stands condemned from every angle of analysis. It results in one-third of our population being continually on the poverty line. Although a great many of our executives have exalted principles, the great majority of people engaged in trade and industry follow a very low plane of ethics. We have traveled well along into the golden age of industrial achievements, but there are clear evidences that we are still floundering in the stone age of economic thought. Our understanding has completely failed to match our physical strength and skill.

The profit-making motive in most places is supreme. A large part of our executive control has fallen into irresponsible private hands. Powerful individuals have issued stock as they pleased, overworked labor, distributed misleading balance sheets, and exhibited generally an autocratic contempt for recognized responsibility.

Terrible losses and unmeasured distress have resulted from selfish financial manipulations. The recent ruin of a great railroad is a case in point. The stockholders were helpless against the directors and the managers of the company. Drastic changes in policies and practices were voted at the urge of directors who would profit in a large way from the changes that were ordered.

The records indicate that there has been less threat to the savings of the average citizen from the operations of out-and-out crooks than from the manipulations of many eminent leaders and respected financial institutions. Even in our last year of unparalleled prosperity, nearly 700 of our banks failed. The current depression has caused this total to more than double. Hundreds of rural banks have carried on without regulation and without banking brains.

Instead of supplying wise leadership and standing as a bulwark against folly, our bankers encouraged inflation of all kinds, loaned money to unproved investment trusts, financed promotion companies and fostered wild price fluctuations, all of which resulted in over-expansion, uneconomical mergers, and the diversion of the attention of business men from their regular duties. This is a serious indictment, but if it were not true, 9 million people in the United States in the last ten years would not have had $2 billion of their money tied up in bank deposits.

Our recurring business cycle proves we are the victims of a planless economic order. For a long time we have been a leader in the field of joblessness. For the last thirty years, on an average, one out of every ten persons engaged in manufacturing, transportation, mining and construction in this country has been out of work. Our big men have no control over their psychological reactions of optimism and pessimism, and so far have failed to show any great urge to carry out a program that would balance the nation's economic load.

We give ear to oracles who scorn reality, follow the disciples of humbug, foster faith in miracles, exalt the racketeer, operate a distribution machine which now employs more persons than does manufacturing ,and adhere to age-old myths concerning the sanctity of individualism. We maintain vaults filled with unemployed money, and live in such a way that the majority of our people are compelled to run like the devil to stay where they are.

This is no time for alibis or excuses. It is a day to see the truth and speak it. We need to understand that so far no civilization has ever been self-supporting. Each one was born, culminated and decayed. In order to prevent such a recurrence we must raise the ethics of business to a far higher plane and subject the profit-making motive to wise regulation.

Much has been done to abolish the tyranny of man over man. The majority of our companies now try to give correct weight and value, put truth upon their labels, use a one-price policy, keep false statements out of their advertising, regard the customer as right, stand back of the integrity of their goods, and accept the idea that property has duties as well as rights. Even our "gross materialism" has given us better homes, more efficient machines, greater comforts, improved health, and recreations that are cleaner and safer.

To say we have not progressed would be an untruth. But further radical changes are now being forced upon us by new conditions. The desire to make money must be made subordinate to such principles as those which underlie compulsory education, employees' liability measures, factory acts, honest banking practices, law observance, and the preservation of public morals and public health.

An earnest effort must be made to permeate the business world with the fundamental principles that now govern our major professions. Just as the medical profession assumes responsibility for the technical competence of its members, so there must be some power in the business field able to demand proofs of competence from those who aspire to be leaders of trade and industry.

A veritable flood of within-the-law larcenies indicates the urgent necessity for having powerful commissions to deal with contracts founded on lies, fake bids, rigged-up prices, bribery of public officials, trade cliques hidden behind false pretensions, and a multitude of other costly subterfuges. Self-government in industry is desirable, but this does not mean we shall permit industry to organize against the public.

The sequel of our current depression is certain to be international co-operation, a temporary freedom from the evils of unproved theories, the restriction of all kinds of production that end in a senseless destruction of vital resources, the substitution of co-operative self-help by distressed industries for foolish federal subsidies, and long-term political and economic planning.

The halls of Congress will ring with oratorical blasts of demagogy. The capitalistic system, with individual production control, will be placed on trial. Wages will be a bone of contention. Politicians will seek the front pages of the press with all sorts of cures. The nation will shiver from the effects of the unending assaults on

(Continued on Page 23)

Law Wants Government To Make Cloth

Spartanburg, S. C.—With cotton mills standing idle in both New England and the South, and with more people of this country dependent on the textile industry than any other, the first step to be made toward stabilization of the price of raw cotton, helping unemployment and increasing the purchasing power of both farmers and wage earners would be for the Government to put all the cotton mills in the United States back to work, in the opinion of John A. Law, president of Saxon Mills, Chesnee Mills and the Central National Bank of Spartanburg. He gave out the following statement:

"Eventually the 1,300,000 bales of cotton owned by the Farm Board, as well as the large accumulation owned by the co-operatives and this year's big crop must be manufactured. As Pat Walsh once said: 'There is nothing in God's world you can do with a bale of cotton except manufacture it. You can't eat it yourself. You can't feed it to your stock. It is going to be manufactured somewhere, so why not manufacture it at home?'

"With cotton mills standing idle, both in New England and in the South, with more citizens of the United States said to be dependent upon the textile industry than upon any other industry, what better first step can be made toward helping unemployment and toward thus increasing the purchasing power both of the farmers and of the wage earners than by putting all of the cotton mills in the United States back to work by turning the raw cotton into manufactured products?"

"Instead of attempting to sell our raw cotton at cut prices, and on easy terms, to Germany or Japan or Russia, thus enabling them to compete with us in the cloth markets of the world with their low-priced labor, why is it not better to manufacture it into cloth and put it upon the market at whatever price it takes to move our comparatively small surplus product. It happens that the mills which are operating least are mills that consume the greatest amount of cotton, and manufacture the goods most needed by the impoverished nations of the world.

"Is not the world's chief trouble today one of maldistribution, of not putting products where they are needed, of hoarding wheat and cotton, when millions of people are hungry and naked?

"It has not been long since the Government had the mills of the United States practically mobilized, was giving them orders what to make and requiring them to return to the Government any excess profits thereon. The emergency was great then, the emergency is great now. Though governmental entry into business is always to be avoided, it must be recognized that the Federal Government is already in the cotton business right up to its neck and appears to be trying to influence the State governments to become even more seriously involved, and the question is how to get the Federal Government out of the cotton business and to avoid the necessity of the State Government getting into it.

"Ex-President Coolidge has recently expressed the opinion that the first step toward recovery is the stabilization of prices of the fabricated product. Textiles are certainly one of the largest and most valuable products of the United States. Instead of the United States Government, through the Farm Board, lending more money to the farmers to withhold cotton from the market, why would it not be better for the Government to buy cotton goods from the cotton mills of the United States, at cost plus interest on depreciated investments, and if necessary dump the cloth on the markets of the world where it is needed, rather than attempt to dump its raw cotton?

"By putting the cotton mills of the United States to work, would not the Government go far toward solving two of the nation's greatest problems, namely, unemployment and the utilization of its most valuable agricultural product, cotton?

"We have as President of the United States the man who commanded the admiration and respect of the world by his guidance of the distribution during the war of food to the hungry and clothing to the naked.

"Possessed as we are with perhaps too great a portion of the world's wealth, certainly too great a portion if we do not make the right use of it, why should we wait for another war to come in order that we may distribute our hoarded products? Why not 'study war no more' but put our thoughts and energies on putting our God-given products where they are needed and thus putting our own nation back to work?"

Slight Gain in Goods Sales

By Hunter Mfg. & Commission Co.

The slow but steady gain in sales from week to week which we have been reporting has continued this week. Sales of fine and fancy goods and of sheets and pillow cases have been especially prominent this week, in both these cases much in excess of production.

The print cloth market has been very steady and practically all of the business of the week has been done at full current asking prices with no shading possible. Buyers have been impressed by the steadiness of the market during August and are showing a willingness to place orders for spot and September deliveries at current prices though still disposed to await further developments before buying largely for the last quarter of the year. This policy is agreeable to the mills, too, because for the moment the raw cotton situation is much obscured by all sorts of half-baked cures and nostrums suggested by people who have not given thought to the matter in a thoroughly economic way nor considered the subject of other cotton producing countries.

Sooner or later cotton, like wheat, rubber, coffee or any other staple commodity, must stand on its own feet, and the matter of supply and demand left to regulate itself in a natural way which it is bound to do in the end and, in the meantime, palliatives and crack medicines only delay the return to sound business and make it all the harder for farmer, manufacturer and merchant to see things in their true light.

We believe that the laws of supply and demand are inexorable and can never be overcome by legislation except to the detriment of the country attempting to do so. We believe that the farmer has more sense than some people seem to think he has and that the lack of curtailment in acreage last spring was due entirely to the belief that the Farm Board, in some way, would stand in the offing and again take up surplus cotton at a price which could not be obtained otherwise.

We wish that the Farm Board could come to some definite decision as to their intentions regarding the disposal of the cotton they and their affiliated bodies hold. The suggestion that it be sold at a fixed rate per month covering a period of several years, or something along those lines, sounds reasonable to us.

If we are let alone this fall, we continue to expect a large volume of business commencing by the middle of September. Too much interference with natural causes, we fear, would be more harmful than beneficial.

Practical Textile Designing

BY THOMAS NELSON

Dean of The Textile School N. C. State College

This is one of a series of articles on designing by Dean Nelson, a recognized authority on the subject. The articles are extremely practical and will be found particularly helpful by the younger men who are just beginning to study designing. The next article will appear next week.—Editor.

Reclining Twills

The principle of constructing these twills is somewhat related to the steep twills as regards skipping points. The difference between the two weaves is that picks are used in reclining twills whereas threads are used in steep twills. The following examples will illustrate the principle of constructing these twills.

38 Degree Grading

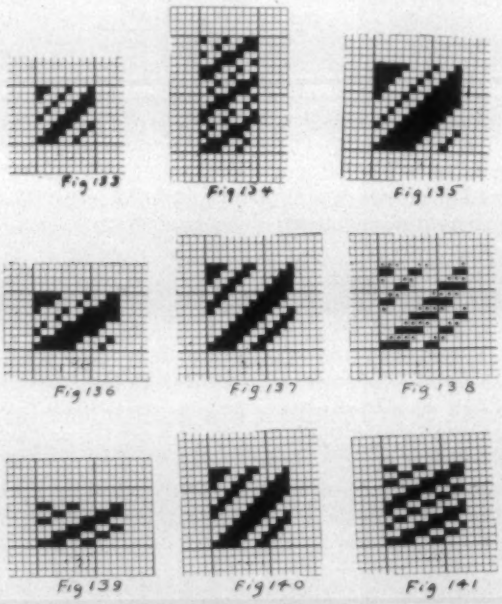
In a 38 degree twill two picks move consecutively as in a 45 degree twill, then a pick is skipped.

Fig. 133 illustrates the regular $\frac{3\ 1}{2\ 2}$ twill weave.

Fig. 134 illustrates the 38 degree twill derived from this weave. Pattern complete on 8 threads and 16 picks.

Fig. 135 illustrates the regular $\frac{6\ 1}{3\ 2}$ twill weave.

Fig. 136 illustrates the 38 degree twill derived from this weave. Pattern complete on 12 threads and 8 picks.



27 Degree Grading

The 27 degree twill is obtained by using every alternate pick of a regular 45 degree twill. When the 45 degree twill repeats on an even number of picks the full repeat of the 27 degree twill will be complete on half the number, but when the 45 degree twill repeats on an uneven number of picks the full repeat of the 27 degree twill will only be complete on the full number of picks. This principle is illustrated by the following examples.

Fig. 137 illustrates the regular $\frac{4\ 2}{2\ 4}$ twill weave.

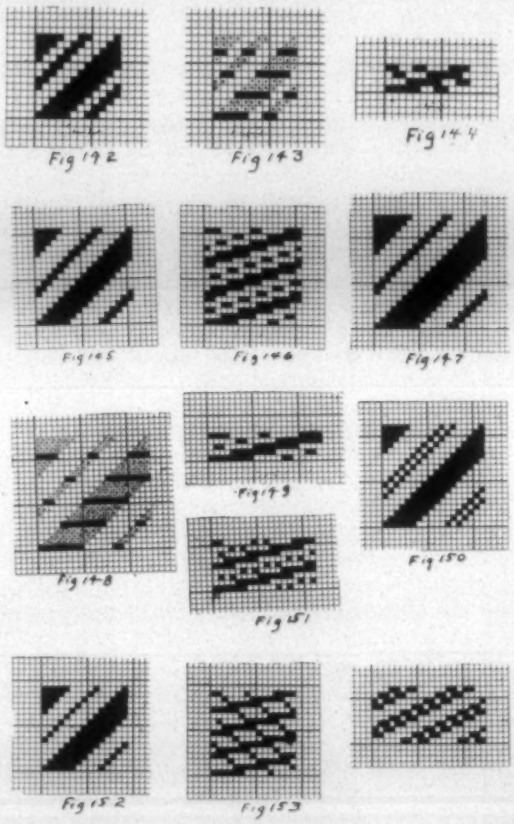


Fig. 138 illustrates the same weave, having every alternate pick in different type.

Fig. 139 illustrates the 27 degree derived by using the solid type. Pattern complete on 12 threads and 6 picks

Fig. 140 illustrates the regular $\frac{4\ 2}{2\ 3}$ twill weave.

Fig. 141 illustrates the 27 degree twill derived from this weave. The weave being on an uneven number of picks, the full number of picks are required for repeat of weave in reclining twill.

20 Degree Grading

These twills are constructed by using every third pick of a regular 45 degree twill. When the picks in the regular twill are divisible by 3, only one-third the number of picks are required for a full repeat of the 20 degree twill, but if the number of picks in the regular twill cannot be divided by 3, the full number of picks will be required as for the 45 degree twill.

Fig. 142 illustrates the regular $\frac{5\ 2}{2\ 3}$ twill weave.

Fig. 143 illustrates the same weave having every third pick in different type.

Fig. 144 illustrates the 20 degree twill derived by using the solid type. Pattern complete on 12 threads and 4 picks.

Fig. 145 illustrates the regular $\frac{6\ 2}{5\ 4}$ twill weave.

(*Continued on Page* 16)

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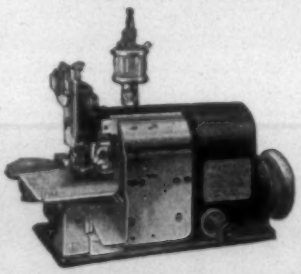

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PERSONAL NEWS

D. M. Talley is now overseer of the cloth room at the Sanford Cotton Mills, Sanford, N. C.

Frank S. Dennis, of Macon, Ga., has been appointed superintendent of the Allred Twins Mills, Granite Falls, N. C.

Roy S. Clemons, sales engineer for the National Ring Traveler Company, Charlotte, is on his vacation. He will visit friends and relatives in Maine, his former home.

Millard Moore has been promoted from second hand to overseer carding at the Sanford Cotton Mills, Sanford, N. C.

M. A. Helms has been promoted from second hand to overseer spinning at the Sanford Cotton Mills, Sanford, N. C.

M. N. Smith has been promoted from second hand to overseer weaving at the Sanford Cotton Mills, Sanford, N. C.

Emil Fischer has been elected vice-president of the New Braunfels Textile Mills, New Braunfels, Texas, formerly the Planters and Merchants Mill.

H. A. Wagner has been elected secretary of the New Braunfels Textile Mill, formerly the Planters and Merchants Mills, New Braunfels, Texas.

R. P. Vickers has been elected assistant treasurer of the New Braunfels Textile Mills, formerly the Planters and Merchants Mills, New Braunfels, Texas.

L. C. Vincent, for the past three years with the Edna Mills, Reidsville, N. C., as card grinder, has accepted a position with the Cartex Mills Company, Salisbury, N. C.

W. E. Evans, formerly of the Arkwright Mills, is now superintendent of the Irene Mills, Gaffney, S. C. His initials were previously reported as W. S.

M. R. Porter, of Iselin-Jefferson Company, New York, has been elected president and treasurer of the New Braunfels Textile Mills, New Braunfels, Texas, formerly the Planters and Merchants Mill.

T. R. Ellis is general overseer of spinning, spooling, warping at the Lancaster Cotton Mills No. 2, Lancaster, S. C. It was erroneously reported last week that this position was held by R. P. Barton.

George R. Blackwell, formerly with the sales forces of the May Hosiery Mills, Burlington, and Durham Hosiery Mills, Durham, N. C., has joined the New York sales organization of the Gibsonville Hosiery Mills, Gibsonville, N. C.

Donald Comer, Birmingham textile manufacturer, speaking at a Farmers' day celebration at Jasper, Ala., declared that Alabama needs better cotton rather than a curtailment of her crop. Approximately 5,000 persons attended.

W. H. Porcher, of Charlotte, one of the Southern agents for the Whitin Machine Works, who recently suffered severe injuries in an automobile accident, has recovered sufficiently to permit his removal from a Rutherfordton hospital to the Charlotte Sanatorium in Charlotte.

Ernest Potter, for many years sales engineer for the SKF Ball Bearing Company, and J. E. Tipton, former sales agent for the Toledo Scale Company, have become associated with the International Business Devices Company. They will make headquarters in Charlotte and handle the Southern territory. Both are widely known in the textile territory.

Joseph G. Martin, agent in charge of the Charlotte office of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture, has left for Mobile, Ala., to take up his new duties with the department's cotton grading office, newly established there.

Mr. Martin has been in charge of the Charlotte office for the last six years. His work has been in cotton classing and grading for buyers and sellers. The Mobile office will provide work of a somewhat different character.

Ted Albright, who has been Mr. Martin's assistant for several years, will be in temporary charge of the office until a new agent is named.

OBITUARY

H. S. ROSSELL

New York.—H. S. Rossell, vice-president of the Hunter Manufacturing & Commission Co., died suddenly on Saturday of heart disease while lunching at a restaurant. He was at business as usual each day last week. He was the financial contact man for the Hunter Company and had been with the house about twelve years. He came from the Merchants National Bank of Richmond, Va., but received his training with the Fourth National Bank of New York. He was about 50 years of age.

He leaves a widow and daughter. The funeral took place Monday afternoon at Rahway, N. J., and was attended by the forces of the house. The Hunter Company was closed for the day in respect to the memory of the vice-president.

J. A. ADAMS

Tupelo, Miss.—J. A. Adams, superintendent of the Tupelo Cotton Mills, and who had held similar positions at a number of well known Southern mills, died here last week. He was formerly superintendent of the Springstein Mills, Chester, S. C., and other Carolina plants. After services here, the body was taken to Rock Hill, S. C., for interment.

Standard Mills on Full Time

Knoxville, Tenn.—The Standard Knitting Mills and the Cherokee Spinning Company are maintaining a full time operating schedule, according to reports.

Carolina Yarn Association Golf Tournament

The second annual golf tournament and banquet of the Carolina Yarn Association will be held at the Sdgefield Inn, Greensboro, N. C., September 18th and 19th. The banquet and awarding of trophies will be Saturday night, including an elaborate entertainment for the guests. They expect a large attendance of knitters and weavers not only from North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia but the entire South.

Officers of the Association are: C. C. Harding, president; Frank Shannonhouse, vice-president; R. M. White, secretary; Jos. R. Morton, treasurer.

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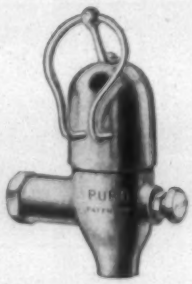

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Practical Textile Designing

(*Continued from Page* 12)

Fig. 146 illustrates the 20 degree twill derived from this weave. The weave not being divisible by 3, the full number of picks are required as for the 45 degree twill.

15 Degree Grading

These twills are constructed by using every fourth pick of a regular 45 degree twill. When the picks in the twill are divisible by 4, only one-fourth the number of picks are required in the 15 degree twill. When the regular twill repeats on an even number of threads but is not divisible by 4, the 15 degree twill will be complete on one-half the number of picks. When the regular twill repeats on an uneven number of picks, the full number of picks will be required as for the 45 degree twill. The following examples will illustrate the different constructions.

Fig. 147 illustrates the regular $\frac{8\ 2}{5\ 5}$ twill weave.

Figure 154

Fig. 148 illustrates the same weave having every fourth pick in different type.

Fig. 149 illustrates the 15 degree twill derived by using the solid type. Pattern complete on 20 threads and five picks.

Fig. 150 illustrates the regular $\frac{6\ 1\ 1}{5\ 1\ 4}$ twill weave.

Fig. 151 illustrates the 15 degree twill derived from this weave. The weave being on an even number of picks, but not divisible by 4, only half the number of picks are required for the repeat of reclining twill.

Fig. 152 illustrates the regular $\frac{6\ 1}{4\ 4}$ twill weave.

Fig. 153 illustrates the 15 degree twill derived from this weave. The weave being on an uneven number of picks, the full number of picks are required for the repeat of the reclining twill.

Fig. 154 illustrates a dress goods fabric constructed from a 27 degree twill, the foundation weave being the $\frac{2\ 2}{5\ 1}$ twill. Being on an even number of picks, only five picks are required for a full repeat of the pattern. This is illustrated at Fig. 155, which shows two repeats.

King Cotton's Ambassador Reports!

The Cotton-Textile Institute brings joyful tidings of 2 years' style campaign. In the interests of the cotton industry, the Kaumagraph Company publishes this partial list of results:

1 65% more high-grade dress manufacturers made cotton dresses in 1930 than in 1929.

2 In 1930 retailers spent hundreds of thousands of their own dollars to promote cotton merchandise.

3 January, 1931, Paris openings stressed cotton frocks to such an extent that it was front-page news in metropolitan papers all over the United States.

4 Government cooperation in publishing and distributing booklets boosting cottons, such as "Speaking of Vacations" and "It's a Gift." Over 500,000 copies were distributed through retail stores.

5 In 1930 more than 10,000 individual theatre bookings of silent and talking newsreels featured cotton fashions.

6 This season cutters have gone to converters, requesting a preview of their new materials before the lines were officially cut.

7 Requests from 110 broadcasting stations in 37 states for weekly radio talks on cotton.

8 Great interest in styled cottons for shoes, millinery, bags and other costume accessories.

The Kaumagraph Company has played an important part in King Cotton's new prosperity. We have been working with many cotton manufacturers: Helping them design new trademarks or re-design old ones. Helping them apply these marks beautifully, clearly and permanently with Kaumagraph Dry Transfers.

Kaumagraph, now in its 29th year of service to the textile industry, would welcome the opportunity of working with you on your trademarking requirements. The Kaumagraph office nearest you will gladly give you additional information.

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TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of
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JUNIUS M. SMITH ..... *Business Manager*

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Contributions or subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

Young Workers

One of the best things which we ever did was when we presented to the late Senator Overman the necessity for sub-dividing the census classification of workers and got him to use his influence with the Director of the Census.

The former classification was "persons between 10 and 15 years of age inclusive," but as the result of our work it was sub-divided into "10 to 13 years of age inclusive" and "14 to 15 years of age inclusive."

When the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor was making its campaign for a Federal Child labor law, it flooded the country with statements to the effect that "1,000,000 children between the ages of 10 and 15 years inclusive were gainfully employed."

They knew that most States prohibited the employment of children under 14 years of age and that very few were so employed, but from their "10 to 15 years inclusive" statement the public was given the impression that vast numbers of children of 10 years of age were employed in factories.

When we charged them with misrepresenting child labor conditions they referred us to the official statements of the Census Department.

In order to take away from them the opportunity of making unfair statements apparently supported by the Census we set out to secure the sub-division above mentioned and were successful.

The 1930 census of workers in industry does not furnish much material for Miss Grace Abbott of the Children's Bureau or the National Child Labor Committee.

Manchester, N. H., has about 34,500 persons gainfully employed. The workers between 10 and 13 years number 7; those of 14-15 number 139; those of 16-17 number, 1,222, or 3.5 per cent of all workers. Wilmington, Del., in 47,770 workers has 5 wage earners in the 10-13 year class, 143 workers of 14-15 years, and 1,428 of 16-17 years, the last being 3 per cent of all the workers. Winston-Salem, N. C., out of 36,100 workers has 28 workers in the 10-13 class, 368 of 14-15 years, and 1,343 of 16-17 years, the last being 3.7 per cent of all workers. But Arkansas, an overwhelmingly agricultural and non-industrial State, has gainfully employed more than 14,000 children between 10 and 13, or 2.2 per cent of the entire working population, 16,000 children of 14-15 years, or another 2.4 per cent, and 26,000 workers of 16-17 years, or 4 per cent.

The words "gainfully employed" always included farm labor other than the children of the farm owner or tenant but an effort was made to make it appear that "gainfully employed" only applied to factories.

It always was the case that most of the "gainfully employed" children under 14 years of age were in agricultural pursuits.

We have an idea that the new sub-division which Senator Overman secured at our request will rob the Children's Bureau of a much coveted opportunity for misrepresentation.

Sending Workers To Russia

We note the following newspaper dispatch:

New York.—Arrangements to send more than 6,000 American workers to the Soviet Union by the end of this year are being completed by Amtorg Trading Corporation. These workers will go under one and two-year contracts, but it was explained at the Amtorg offices that the majority of the workers are taking their families along with the intention of settling permanently in the Soviet Union.

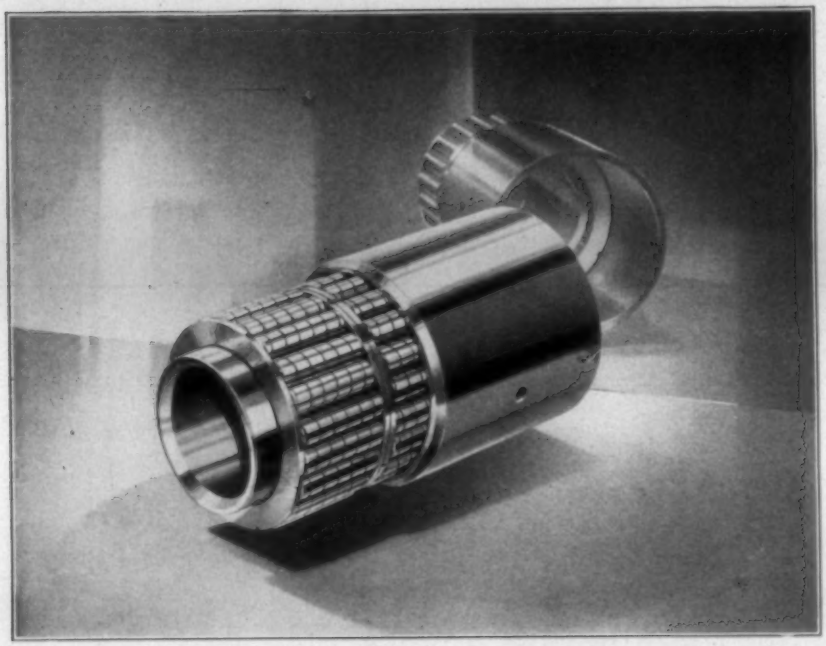
Describing the influx of American workers into the Soviet Union as "organized immigration," Amtorg officials pointed out that every worker leaves the United States with the guarantee of a job and a place to live in.

We wish they would let us pick out the ones to send. We would include quite a number of professors, a few United States Senators and Congressmen and a number of professional lecturers.

The professors we would select could not be classed as workers but they have expressed themselves as so much in love with Russian conditions that we feel that they should not be denied the pleasure of living amid them.

The ship should certainly stop at England and pick up George Bernard Shaw, who was recently

In cotton, silk, worsted, rayon, carpet, plush, narrow and special fabric looms, Hyatt Roller Bearings are helping to reduce the cost of producing each pound of cloth.



SO RUGGEDLY BUILT

How long will it stand up under such severe service? For many, many years of profitable operation, past records show, when it is Hyatt equipped.

The endurance of Hyatt Roller Bearings and ability to broaden their protection to the entire mechanism is striking. Hyatts take the load shocks, Hyatts smooth the rough spots and stand the speed and strain of tough jobs, in any business.

Ample capacity, right design and construction give Hyatts their many advantages. Freedom from friction, from constant lubrication, from adjustment are inherent Hyatt qualities.

You can get Hyatt bearings for almost every purpose, on almost any type of equipment. Specify them by name and play safe. Hyatt Roller Bearing Co., Newark, Detroit, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Oakland.

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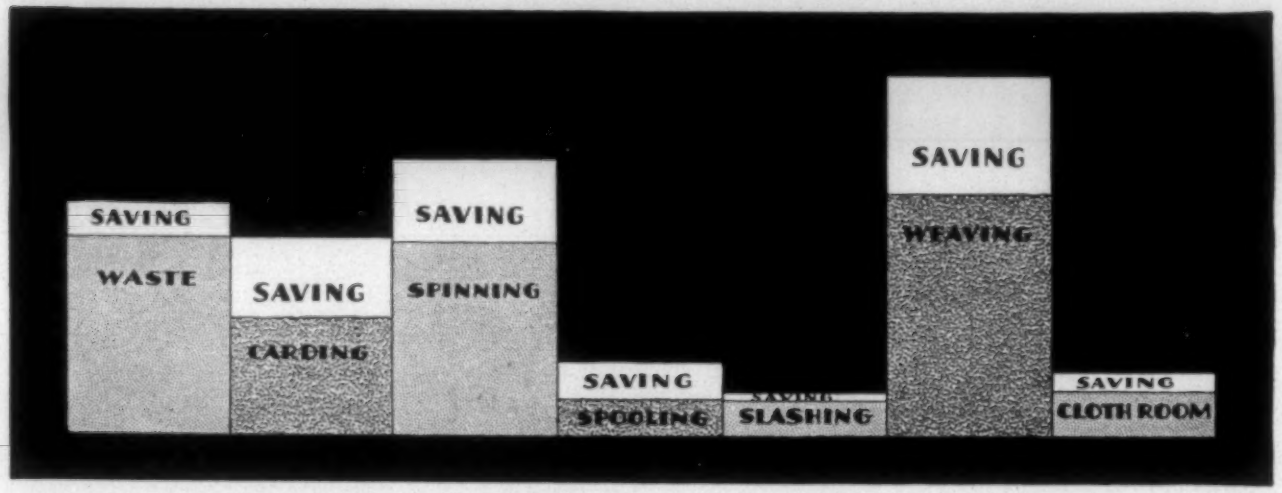
PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS

SAVED! the entire cost of the weave room



WORKING in close cooperation with the mill executives, Saco-Lowell engineers made a detailed study in a large textile mill. Recommendations were made. The executives were given an approximate "forecast of savings." New Saco-Lowell-Roth Spinning Frames were purchased and installed. Drafts and speeds were changed to meet our engineer's recommendations. *Actual operating figures, taken from the mill today, show a saving in operating costs of 33.6%!*

The chart above shows graphically how costs were lowered in each department of the mill. Take one item alone—power consumed in spinning. The old frames ran up a yearly power bill of $15,750. The new frames, $10,890. There's an annual saving of $4,960. Throughout the mill, similar savings were made, until the total savings were greater than the former operating cost of the weave room. This mill is running along as before, except that an amount of money equal to its former weave room costs, has actually been cut from the weekly cost sheets!

Much of the information gleaned from our engineer's work in this mill is confidential. And that, of course, remains strictly so. But there are many important facts which we are at liberty to give to interested mill executives — facts which you'll want to compare with present conditions in your own mill. Talk this over with a Saco-Lowell engineer, without obligation. One will call at your request.

The above mill has been profitable for many years. It was considered a modern mill. And then, the "forecast of savings" presented by Saco-Lowell engineers revealed hidden, unsuspected opportunities for savings. A "forecast of savings" for your mill doesn't obligate you in the slightest. Write.

SACO-LOWELL

MANUFACTURERS OF TEXTILE MACHINERY

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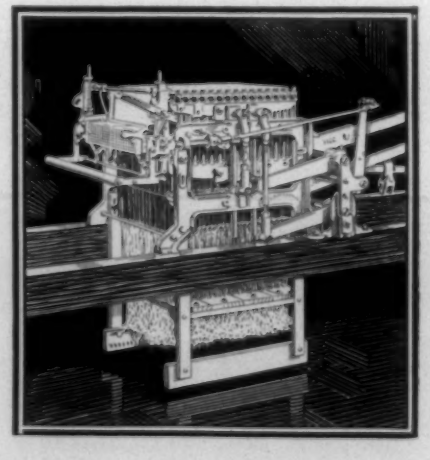
Bring out those scissors Let's cut a couple of costs

THE scissors should be pretty shiny about now. They've certainly been busy enough cutting prices! But now let's use them for something else for a change. Let's cut a couple of costs—and sacrifice nothing!

You can do it, because others have done it, and are doing it—simply by turning out the obsolete equipment that has been rattling along in costly operation for the past few decades. It's just a matter of a constructive replacement program—a program wherein Halton's Jacquards occupy a position of first importance. They'll revive those profits that are being smothered by obsolete machinery—as surely as they are doing it for others. In faithful performance, in versatility of design, in operating improvements, Halton's Jacquards stand today as a definite solution to diminishing profits. So get out the scissors.

Send for our catalogue which explains how those costs can be cut by the use of Halton's Jacquards.



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Even on a log road
Waltham Automobile Clocks
give you the right time

Looms give pick counters a bumpy ride . . . . but here, too, you get accuracy and ruggedness . . . . .

WALTHAM PICK COUNTERS

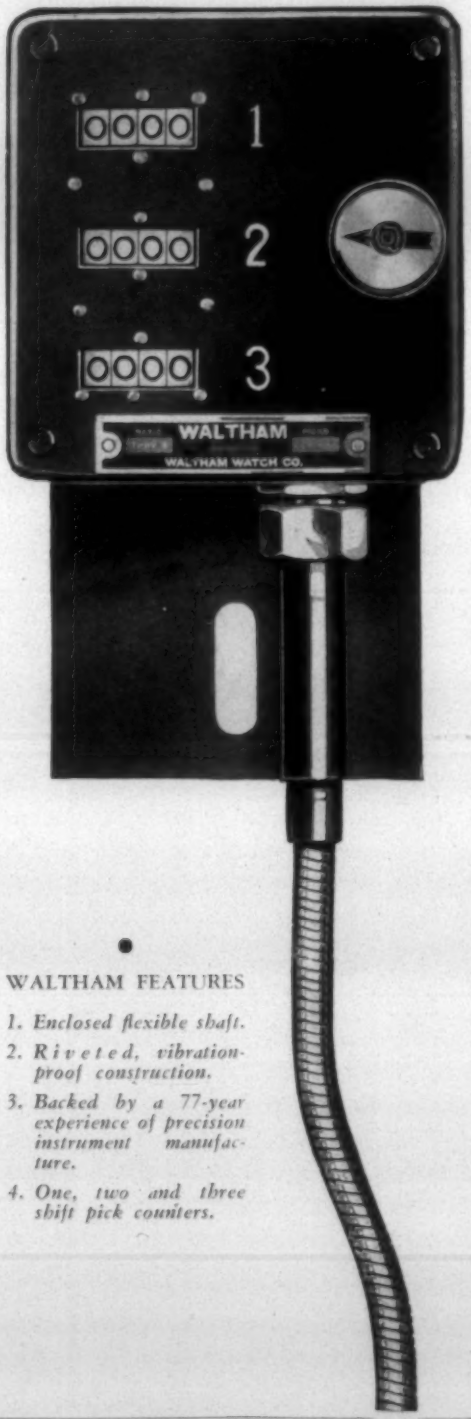
Many a car has been scrapped while its Waltham Clock and Waltham Speedometer were still strong and accurate, ready to stand up over thousands of miles of bumpy road.

That's an example of the long, accurate life of Waltham instruments in the face of steady vibration. It shows why Waltham is able to build into Pick Counters a resistance to loom vibration that gives you much longer life from every Waltham Pick Counter.

Take the riveted construction. It's solid. It can't be jarred loose. In fact, it is impossible to loosen or remove the rivets without drilling off their heads. Another distinct advantage is the Waltham flexible shaft. This swings into any shape or position—around, over or under loom parts. That's why you can put a Waltham on any loom, in quick time, and you can put the counter in any convenient spot.

Pick Counters give you the only sound basis for paying operatives. They assure you the correct number of picks in the cloth. They give you a close check on production. They help you figure the cost of new fabric constructions. In short, they are a valuable source of facts essential to profitable mill management.

You can see first-hand just what Waltham Pick Counters will do in your mill—trial installations, entirely free and without obligating you, are yours for the asking. Write.



WALTHAM FEATURES

1. *Enclosed flexible shaft.*
2. *Riveted, vibration-proof construction.*
3. *Backed by a 77-year experience of precision instrument manufacture.*
4. *One, two and three shift pick counters.*

WALTHAM PICK COUNTERS

WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY - - - - - - - WALTHAM, MASS.

Southern Rep.: Terrell Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C. *Northern Rep.:* E. R. Wirt, Waltham Watch Co., Waltham, Mass.

in Russia and expressed such great admiration for their system of Government.

The object in sending the workers to Russia is to make Communists out of them and then send them back to this country as trouble makers.

About five years ago they sent about fifty negroes to Russia with the idea of later sending them back to this country to organize Southern negroes for Communism.

After their return they were unable to make any headway with Southern negroes but following recent disturbances by Chicago negroes it was stated that there were 60,000 negro Communists in Chicago.

When the Russian Communists can spend such large sums for propaganda among negroes and laborers, it is not very difficult to believe that some of their money is finding its way into the pockets of those lecturers and professors who are constantly fighting their battles.

Every Third Row

Apropos of the recent suggestion of the Federal Farm Board that every third cotton row be plowed up, "Groucho," writing in *Printers' Ink*, makes the following as additional suggestions:

Politics: Give a bonus for extra production of dirt in the next campaign and use the dirt to raise more cotton and wheat, then plow under a third of it.

Wire Haired Fox Terriers: Encourage a third of 'em to fight police dogs. They'll do it if you give 'em a chance. The survivors will bring big prices.

Architects: Form an Arson Foundation to the Society of Architects with object of destroying one-third of the houses, particularly the Queen Annes and Mansard Roofs to create a demand for new homes.

Skyscrapers: Very simple, keep the two-thirds which are best adapted for the excess population to fall off from and plow under the other third.

Druggists: Reduce their stock of 999,999 items to 666,666.

Schools: Teach no more addition or multiplication, teach only subtraction. Start with "three-thirds minus one-third equals what?"

No. Aid for Farm Board

Even the boll weevil refuses to come to the aid of the Farm Board. — Greensboro Daily News.

Save Cotton From Its Friends

If some plan can be devised to same cotton from its "friends" it may not go to 5 cents.

The "friends" of cotton are at present a greater burden upon the market than the prospective 15,500,000 bale crop.

Almost every Governor and every politician in the South has a plan for saving cotton and boosting his own political fortunes and most of their schemes are silly and impractical.

The "friends" of cotton have driven the Federal Farm Board to declare that it would not finance purchases of cotton and if they do not quit howling they will soon have the mills and the public afraid to buy at any price.

Thirty or forty years ago any one who drove through the country in the South saw bales of cotton stored under trees and sheds upon almost every farm.

This crop has not cost the farmers very much and many of them will quietly store it away as they or their fathers did in former years.

We do not think that there is going to be much distress cotton or that cotton will be offered without finding buyers.

Do They Want a Correction?

Some union labor paper at Wilmington, N. C., has been romping on us about our recent statement that the American Federation of Labor opposition to the Communists was very largely due to their desire to eliminate a competitor.

We are always ready to retract any incorrect statement if proof is offered that we were misinformed.

We will gladly retract and apologize for the statement to which they object upon the following conditions:

First—If they will deny that Albert Weisbord and all of those prominent in the Communist strike at Gastonia formerly operated within the United Textile Workers, a branch of the American Federation of Labor.

Second—If they will show that any official of the American Federation of Labor ever voiced any objection to Weisbord and the other Communists prior to the row which occurred at New Bedford, Mass., over the division of the dues collected and which was followed by the withdrawal of the Communists and the formation of a competitive organization known as the National Textile Workers.

Unless the labor paper cares to deny the statements which we made they will accomplish little by abusing us for making them.

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MILL NEWS ITEMS

SELMA, N. C.—The Mobile Cotton Mills has started full night work at its local plant, but is using men only on the night shift.

STARKSVILLE, MISS.—The J. W. Sanders Cotton Mill has let contract to Chas. Bell & Son for erecting a 90-foot addition to the mill.

HENDERSON, N. C.—The Consolidated Textile Corporation reports that the recent report that local interests would take over the Consolidated mill here is erroneous.

KINGSVILLE, TEXAS—The local branch of the San Antonio Cotton Mills, which has 2,400 spindles on coarse yarns, has been closed down indefinitely.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—The Arcadia Mills have been granted permission by the Secretary of State to increase the capital stock from $200,000 to $1,600,000.

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—The Briggs-Shaffner Company, mechanical engineers, of this city, announce the completion of an installation of their latest type of Multicolor Yarn Printing equipment, in the plant of the Erie Dyeing and Processing Company of Cleveland, Ohio.

ANNISTON, ALA.—Officials of the local unit of Utica Knitting Mills have announced plans for the installation of approximately $30,000 worth of new machinery. "Bright prospects for further increases in business" caused the decision to install new machinery, it was stated.

The new equipment includes 28 circular knitting machines. Operating normally, the Anniston plant employs about 275 persons. The new machinery, when placed in full operation, will increase the number of employees to around 300, it was stated.

ASHEBORO, N. C.—Work will begin September 1 on an addition to the plant of the Cetwick Silk Mills. An entire new wing will be constructed, three stories in height, 55x50 feet.

E. L .Cetwick, head of the mill, came to Asheboro a little more than three years ago and opened the Cetwick Mill. In that time the business has increased sufficiently to make the demand imperative for this new wing to the mill. The contract was let for the addition to R. C. Biberstein, mill architect, of Charlotte, and Clyde Wood, contractor, of Asheboro.

NEW BRAUNFELS, TEX.—The New Braunfels Textile Mills is the name of a new company which purchased the Planters and Merchants Mills, Inc., from the receiver at the recent sale. Operations were started last week under the new ownership. No important changes were necessary, and the mill will make fabrics similar to those which it had been producing, namely: shirtings, seersuckers, ginghams and handkerchief cloths. Iselin-Jefferson Company will likewise continue to sell the output of the mill.

M. R. Porter, of Iselin-Jefferson Company, New York, is president and treasurer of the new company; Emil Fischer, of New Braunfels, is vice-president; H. A. Wagenfuehr, of New Braunfels, is secretary; R. P. Vickers is assistant treasurer and assistant secretary. The operation personnel remains the same as before.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

CONCORD, N. C.—The Briggs-Shaffner Company, mechanical engineers, of Winston-Salem, announce the installation of a Hyatt roller bearing equipped three-compartment desizing machine in the Plant No. 9, of the Cannon Mills, at Concord, N. C.

LINDALE, GA.—The Pepperell Manufacturing Company has placed an order for 50,000 spindles with the Saco-Lowell Shops, according to an announcement Tuesday by D. F. Edwards, president of the latter concern.

The spindles, equivalent to 194 new spinning frames, are to be installed in a new plant at Lindale.

ROXBORO, N. C.—With the removal of its Philadelphia plant to the Somerset Mills in Roxboro, the John Watt's Sons Company has brought out a new line of towels which puts it definitely into the popular price Turkish towel field. The new numbers are priced and designed for volume selling and will be sold in case lots only.

The new group consists of six numbers with colored bar and handkerchief stripe borders in the popular shades of green, blue, pink, gold and orchid. There is one single thread towel, measuring 18x36, which is expected to retail at eight for $1. Five double thread towels are listed as follows, with the expected retail prices: 18x36, six for $1; 20x40, five for $1; 22x44, 23x46 and 24x48, four for $1. All the towels are made with a woven selvage on each side.

PULASKI, VA.—The new unit of the Virginia Maid Hosiery Mills, Inc., which has been under construction here, has been completed and the installation of machinery is well under way. The output of the plant will be practically doubled when all of this machinery isin.

The new building has approximately 12,000 square feet of floor space. Thirty-two full-fashioned machines can be housed in the new unit. Fifteen of these machines are now being installed, which will give the plant a total number of thirty-three of this type. These machines were furnished by the Textile Machine Works of Reading, Pa. The new addition will require 115 additional operatives, it is reported.

The plant is maintaining a full capacity day and night operating schedule, using three eight-hour shifts every twenty-four hours and employing 135 operatives. This schedule was adopted about August 1, 1929, and has been in progress since that time, it is reported. T. J. Wallner is president.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Alfred Colby, treasurer of the Pacific Mills, announced from Boston that his company will undertake the construction of $500,000 additional facilities at its Lyman plant, near here, within a month.

The principal item in this new construction will be a printing plant, including eight machines. It has been known here for some time that the firm contemplated the addition of printing machinery to its finishing plant at Lyman, and that the firm would undertake this work provided a five-year tax exemption could be secured from the county in return for the permanent investment, the expenditure of the cost of construction and the employment which the work will create. Early this month a representative of the mills canvassed the members of the delegation and secured their agreement to the exemp-

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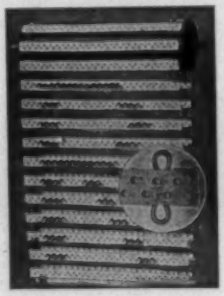

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We also Manufacture

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ATLANTA

Textile Chemicals For Best Weaving

A Concern is Known by the Customers It Keeps

MILL NEWS ITEMS

tion, which, it was said, will cover only the new investment, and later said that no definite announcement could be made at that time, as it was understood that plans were still in a formulative state.

The new construction will involve the employment of several hundred additional workers, according to Mr. Colby's announcement, and also will include the erection of a new storehouse among other facilities. The project, he said, will increase the output of the Lyman Mills about 25 per cent.

Clifford B. Hayes, general superintendent of the plant, issued the following statement:

"Pacific Mills have decided to make a further move in the development of their Lyman division by adding printing to their present bleached and dyed output of cotton goods. Eight machines will be installed in the very near future."

MANCHESTER, GA.—The Manchester Cotton Mills are having their spinning frame rolls equipped with the Guillet tapered fitting necks, work being done by the Dixie Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte, N. C.

ATHENS, GA.—The Athens Manufacturing Company are having their spinning frame rolls equipped with the Guillet tapered fitting necks, work being done by the Dixie Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte, N. C.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The Pacific Mills have purchased the Guillet overhauling system sold by the Dixie Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte, N. C.

CEDARTOWN, GA.—Announcement has just been made of the reorganization of the Cedartown Cotton Export Company, of which the late Charles Adamson was president, and of the Cedartown Adamson Estates.

These two organizations control the Cedartown Hand Company, the Cedartown Warehouse Company, the cotton mill of the Export Company, the Wayside Inn, the Wayside Laundry, and subsidiary interests. A board of directors has been appointed, and C. H. Brumby elected general manager.

DURHAM, N. C.—Location of a cotton felt manufacturing plant in Durham is being considered by a large corporation and if a sufficient amount of material required for its operation is found here the city's chances of obtaining it are considered good.

The corporation operates a large mill in South Carolina for the manufacture of felt from cotton waste. Much of the waste is purchased in this State and carried there fo rconversion into felt. The mill will employ a hundred or more persons, it is said.

LANDIS, N. C.—The Linn Mills Company are renting the Guillet overhauling system from the Dixie Spindle & Flyer Co., while overhauling their spinning and fly frames.

Record Fall Rayon Business Predicted

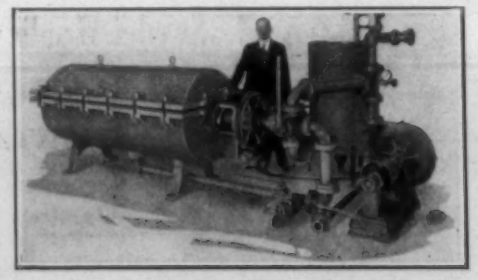
There is every indication that the fall business in rayon will be at one of the highest levels in the history of the industry, it is stated in the current issue of the Textile Organon, published monthly by the Tubize Chatillon Corporation. Consumers are appreciating the probability of a shortage in certain specialty yarns this fall and some commitments are being made at this time to cover fall delivery. Textile Organon says it is probable that this practice will be intensified as the season develops.

The first estimate yet made of probable consumption of rayon in 1932 is contained in the review, the figure being somewhere between 130 and 150 million pounds, with present indications favoring the upper brackets of this estimate. The detailed calculation of the six months and yearly 1930 estimate and the 1932 estimate follows:

	Millions of Pounds			
	Year 1931		Year 1932	
	1st Half	2nd Half	12 Mos.	12 Mos.
Domestic Production	56	72	128	142
Import Balance	1	1	2	3
Decrease in Mfgs. Stocks	12	0	12	—5
Domestic Consumption	69	73	142	140

"We have previously held, and now reiterate," says Textile Organon, "that 1932 will be described as an 'ordinary year' in the textile industry. Such fibers as silk, and probably cotton, may be expected to show a general cyclical increase in consumption during the year. We do not anticipate such an increase in the case of wool or rayon. With wool, we should be surprised if even the present rate of consumption is maintained.

"In the case of rayon, the great strides in consumption have already taken place this year and are expected to continued for the rest of this year. It may be easy to



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No Special Floor Foundation Required to Install Our Dyeing Machine. Floor Space 7x13 Feet.

BEAM DYEING

One mill recently complained to us that their competitors were about to ruin them with lower prices. An investigation developed the fact that their dye room costs were prohibitive, due to slow production.

The Improved Morton Beam Dyeing Machine

will give you greater production in a given length of time at less cost. You owe it to yourself and your mill to let us explain our Horizontal and Vertical types of machines.

MORTON MACHINE WORKS

Columbus, Ga.

East: JOSEPH BARNES, New Bedford, Mass.; N. C., S. C., Va., and Tenn. Representative: CAROLINA SPECIALTY CO., Charlotte, N. C.

raise the consumption of a fiber from a low rate of activity; but it is very difficult to continue raising the consumption of a fiber when the starting point is high to begin.

"While it is feasible to assume that rayon will resist any inroads on the place it has made for itself in the textile field this year, nevertheless it is not probable that the other fibers will allow the relatively rapid rate of their displacement by rayon yarns to long continue. The year 1931 will probably end with rayon consumption having made a new high level. However, it is unreasonable to believe that the rapid rate of consumption growth during 1931 can continue on through 1932."

The increased production schedules of rayon producers in anticipation of fall business, the Textile Organon believes, will probably help profits in the industry somewhat, due to a reduction in overhead cost per pound of rayon made.

"It is believed that the worst of the cotton price situation has been seen. Cotton exports and domestic consumption are both ahead of this same period last year. And it is believed further that the 6½-7 cent level has discounted the large stock of cotton available for the year 1931-32. Thus outside of a possible weakness to the 6 cent level during the peak of the fall marketing season, the level of cotton prices is not expected to show further downward tendencies to the end of the year. For it must be appreciated that cotton prices are now substantially below the cost of production and wise mill men will buy a one and even two years' supply of cotton at any levels below 6 cents. It is this bulwark of potential buying which, in our opinion, lends stability to the current cotton prices.

A Steel Heddlle for Knobby Yarns

The popularity and introduction of fabrics made of knobby yarns, have necessitated the manufacture of a heddle capable of overcoming the many difficulties encountered by this peculiar yarn.

To permit the free passing of this irregular warp thread and the elimination of all danger of chafing and obstruction, the eye of the heddle is especially large and turned almost one-half way round in the harness.

It has solved the heddle problem on this new type of yarn and permits uninterrupted production and assures first quality output. Eliminates seconds as far as the heddle is concerned.

It is just another of the prompt and ingenious creations of the engineers of the Steel Heddle Manufacturing Company, general offices Philadelphia, Pa., and branch offices in Providence, R. I., Greenville, S. C., Texas, Mexico, England and all other important foreign textile centers.

A sample of this heddle will be sent free by the Steel Heddle Manufacturing Company to any mill mentioning this paper when writing for a sample.

Gossett Stresses Benefits of Eliminating Night Work

(*Continued from Page* 5)

of the country leaves no doubt as to the nation's endorsement and applause for the splendid progress made to date in discontinuing the night employment of women and minors in cotton mills. I hope and believe that the influence of public opinion will prove to be so persuasive and effective as to hasten the day when we can announce that this great forward measure is in effect in each and every cotton mill in the United States. This, more than any other conceivable plan, would bring stabilization of employment and general improvement throughout the industry."

Everybody's Business

(*Continued from Page* 10)

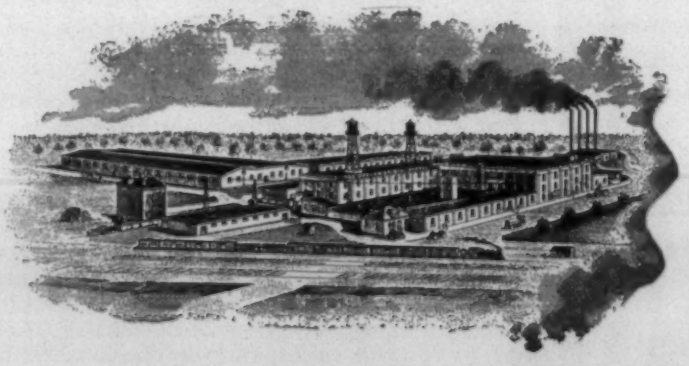
current habits and methods. Destructive developments will be numerous and disturbing, but the consequences of these will be outweighed by beneficial acts that represent substantial advances.

In the meantime the forces of progress will still be active. Hundreds of amazing changes are imminent and our stores of gold will be forced into employment by the urgent need for financing an endless variety of projects.

The electrical industry will revolutionize the entire process of producing and distributing current. The infant electronics business will grow by leaps and bounds. An amazing array of innovations in the motor car field will make our present automobiles old-fashioned indeed.

The building industry will snap out of its coma. The

VICTOR MILL STARCH—The Weaver's Friend



It boils thin, penetrates the warps and carries the weight into cloth.

It means good running work, satisfied help and one hundred per cent production.

We are in a position now to offer prompt shipments.

THE KEEVER STARCH COMPANY

COLUMBUS, OHIO

DANIEL H. WALLACE, Southern Agent, Greenville, S. C.

C. B. ILER, Greenville, S. C. F. M. WALLACE, Columbus, Ga. L. J. CASTILE, Charlotte, N. C.

SUPERINTENDENTS AND OVERSEERS

We wish to obtain a complete list of the superintendents and overseers of every cotton mill in the South. Please fill in the enclosed blank and send it to us.

....., 193....

Name of Mill.....

Town .....

..... Spinning Spindles ..... Looms

..... Superintendent

..... Carder

..... Spinner

..... Weaver

..... Cloth Room

..... Dyer

..... Master Mechanic

Recent changes .....

.....

Attractive Labor Day Vacation Trips

Southern Railway System

Offers

Greatly Reduced Round Trip Fares for Labor Day Vacations

Round Trip Fares From

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Sept. 5th

New York	$14.00
Philadelphia	12.00
Atlantic City	13.00
Pittsburgh	15.00

Limit Sept. 7th. Good in coaches only.

Sept. 5th

Washington	$12.50
Baltimore	14.50
Norfolk	9.00
Richmond	8.00
Va. Beach	9.50

Limit Sept. 10th.

Sept. 5th

Atlanta	$ 8.00
Birmingham	10.00
Chattanooga	10.00
Savannah	7.50
New Orleans	23.00

Limit Atlanta Sept. 10th. Chattanooga - Birmingham Sept. 11th. New Orleans Sept. 15th. Savannah Sept. 12th.

Sept. 5th

Jacksonville	$16.00
Miami	26.00
Tampa	23.50
Havana	50.75
W. Palm Beach	25.00

Limit Jacksonville Sept. 13th. Miami, Tampa, W. Palm Beach, Sept. 17th. Havana, Sept. 24th.

Ask Ticket Agents

Southern Railway System

BRIGGS-SHAFFNER COMPANY

Winston-Salem, N. C.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS
FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS

Builders of Fine Textile Machinery

We solicit your inquiries for Machinery and Castings

creation of new building codes in large cities will cut costs by permitting the use of new materials and new designs. A number of buildings recently have been arc-welded. An all-metal house of the bungalow type, made in sections easily set, up, has been designed to sell for $1,000, exclusive of plumbing and general fixtures. The entire exterior is of copper and the interior walls and ceiling of sheet steel.

In the meantime our population goes on increasing at the rate of a million and a half a year, necessitating a constantly expanding market for life's everyday commodities.

Our chemical industry has hardly more than started its expansion. The big natural-gas units must proceed with the work of completing a vast network of pipelines to cover the entire United States. The railroads will have to spend hundreds of millions of dollars on electrification projects, the inauguration of door-to-door deliveries, and the co-ordination of rail, motor truck, plane and steamer transport. Similar indications of delayed activity might be pointed out in the food, communication, merchandising, road-building, irrigation and other major industries.

The longer we are held back by the forces of fear and stagnation, the more violent will be the recovery. Just as nothing could prevent the bursting of the bubble of inflation, so nothing will prevent an overwhelming reaction to the factors that have been permitted to carry defiation to a ridiculous extreme. Not for much longer will idle hands and idle money remain separated.

Everett Addresses Merchants

(Continued from Page 9)

decoration is sponsored and developed by one of the well known woman's magazines. Nothing else than cotton chintz has been used as a wall covering in the living room with a pleasing effect. This job was simple enough for the average housewife to do herself. The measurements of each wall were taken and the proper lengths of the fabric were cut to fill the wall space and then sewed together. The fabric was next fastened with tacks to narrow strips of moulding put in place at the top, bottom and side extremities of the wall. A cotton braid was tacked on to cover the outside edges of the fabric. To decorate but a single room in even 10 per cent of the nation's homes would require a staggering yardage that indicates the potentialities of this market.

Several months ago the Cleanliness Institute started a survey of the hand washing facilities of the public school systems of America in which the Cotton-Textile Institute co-operated. In connection with this study actual service tests were made on cotton towels and other drying materials and equipment in the schools of Newton, Mass. Cotton towels have since been selected for standard equipment in the school where the competitive tests were made. The school principal reports that—"This choice was made not alone for their superior comfort and drying efficiency, but because they were found to be a definite factor in getting the children to wash their hands as the occasion required." A new market of tremendous scope is thus revealed, for the hand washing study disclosed that very generally public schools are found to be teaching personal hygiene without giving to the children the opportunity to practice in the school washrooms what is being taught in the classroom about the danger of unclean hands.

Lithographed cloth signs, for example, for both indoor and outdoor display are being used by concerns engaged in large national advertising programs and they represent a very substantial market for cotton. One company—a

large oil concern—that introduced a new product this year required more than 250,000 yards of cotton fabric for the lithographed banners that were a prominent feature of its sales campaign. During 1930 there were consumed close to fifteen mililon yards of drills and special sign and banner cloths to carry the claims and messages of the country's foremost advertisers.

Another new and interesting use for a cotton fabric is in the substitution of cotton duck in place of stucco in the second story gables of the English type of cottage. A local builder in Georgia made the first experiment in this line six years ago on a house then under construction. The gables were sheated like the rest of the outside of the house and one layer of 15 lb. saturated felt was then affixed to the sheating. Remnant duck was applied over this felt and given three coats of oil paint. Battens were then fastened in place over the joints. A report within the last month states that this job still looks like new. The insulating qualities of this ingeniously devised wall have been especially satisfactory.

In a survey made in co-operation with fourteen outstanding American sugar refiners, new possibilities for extending present markets are clearly indicated in the striking increase in the use of cotton bags by the sugar industry. One of the country's largest refineries has increased its consumption of two, five and ten pound cotton bags by 500 per cent during the past five years. Others report increases varying from 79 per cent to 217 per cent for a single year. By way of indicating the total yardage consumed for this purpose, more than 105,843,000 cotton bags were used in 1930 alone by seven refineries in packaging sugar in small retail sales units.

From the very beginning of the New Uses Section of the Institute has been able to collaborate with important branches of the Federal Government in a broad program of co-ordinated market research and study through the agency of the New Uses Committee. The Institute represents the industry on this committee which also includes representatives of the U. S. Departments of Agriculture and Commerce in making cotton utilization studies. In addition to bringing to the industry by this unique means the benefits of the work of a corps of government scientists and economists we enjoy the helpful co-operation of various government agencies in developing specifications, as well as in simplification and standardization projects.

There is a sentimental as well as economic interest, which Southern merchants obviously have in cotton, living as they do in a section where it is so vital a factor in the agricultural and manufacturing communities. Whatever they can do to stimulate demand for a larger use of cotton will serve a real economic purpose by increasing the prosperity of their respective communities and thus benefit everyone who is concerned with cotton, all the way from the farmer to the mill worker and resident in a section where cotton growing and manufacturing are so important.

BARKLEY MACHINE WORKS

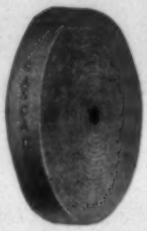
Manufacturers of Textile Machinery Parts

Cut Gears—Cast Tooth Gears

Parts for Kitson Pickers, Nasmith Combers, Whitin Combers. General Textile Repairs.

North Marietta Street

Gastonia, North Carolina



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Leather Belting

Most Economical

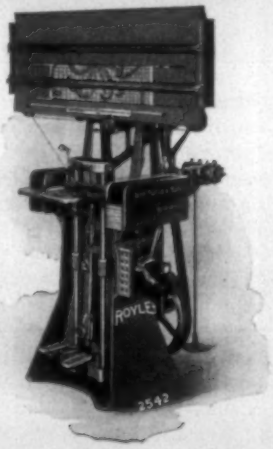
Once Tried
Always Specified

The Akron Belting Co.

Akron, Ohio

Machines for

- Cutting
- Lacing
- Repeating
- Jacquard Cards

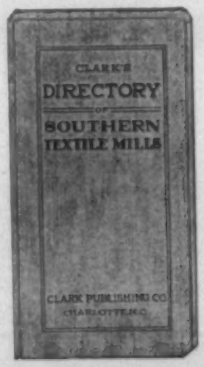


JOHN ROYLE & SONS

PATERSON > NEW JERSEY

Clark's Directory

OF SOUTHERN TEXTILE MILLS



Gives capital, number of machines, officers, buyers, superintendents, kind of power used, product and telephone number, of every Southern Cotton Mill. Also contains sections: "Hints for Traveling Men," and Clark's Code Word Index.

Printed on thin paper, cloth bound, pocket size.

Two Revisions Yearly keeps this Directory Accurate and Complete. A copy should be in the office of every concern which sells to Southern Textile Mills and in the pocket of every Salesman who travels this territory.

Current Edition: July, 1931

Price $2.00

Clark Publishing Co.

Charlotte, N. C.

Knoxville Mills Busy

Knoxville, Tenn.—The Brookside Mills' business has increased lately, Arthur L. Emery, new superintendent, said. "I was not here in June," he said, "but from what I have learned of the business I would say that July's business was a little more than that of June."

Both Standard Knitting Mills and Cherokee Spinning Company are running full force, E. J. Ashe, vice-president of the Standard and interested in Cherokee, said.

Self To Use Cotton Land For Foodstuffs in 1932

Greenwood, S. C.—James C. Self, president of the Ninety-Six Cotton Mill, which has been producing approximately 900 bales of cotton on land owned by the mill, will not plant a seed of cotton next year, it is learned.

Mr. Self stated that at the mill this fall would buy at present low prices the amount of cotton which could be grown on its lands and hold for higher prices. He said the mill could buy cotton now for much less than it could grow it.

On the land which has been producing approximately 400 bales of cotton, nothing but foodstuffs will be planted in 1932, Mr. Self stated.

Woodward, Baldwin & Co. Report Moderate Sales

"The week in gray goods, while without any sensational features, has been marked by a steady stream of moderate sized orders in all divisions, nearly all of which carried the stipulation that they must be shipped from the mil lthe day received," Woodward, Baldwin & Co. stated at the week's close. "This would seem to be a healthy indication as our September business approaches.

"On print cloths the market remained very steady. On broadcloths there was an increased inquiry and evidence of a considerably widened demand. In spite of this, one or two mills, apparently in need of immediate cash, sacrificed some 100x60 broadcloths at 5½c during the week. We believe that most of this selling is out of the way, and no doubt next week will see a resumption of sales at a higher level.

"Transactions on sheetings and drills were also mostly for moderate quantities for quick shipment. Prices in this division were steady at the same levels as the preceding week.

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SHEEP SKIN
GILL LEATHER
for TOP ROLLS
means MORE PROFIT
because BETTER YARN,
FEWER BREAKS, and
FASTER PRODUCTION

Southern Representatives
Ralph Gossett, Greenville, S. C.
Hamper & Kirby, Gastonia, N.C.
Benton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.

GILL LEATHER CO.
SALEM, MASS.
ROLLS FOR LEATHER FOR FOUR GENERATIONS

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A former member of the Examining Corps in the United States Patent Office.
PAUL B. EATON
Registered Patent Attorney
Offices: 1408-T Johnston Bldg.
Charlotte, N. C. Phone 7797
1389 Press Building
Washington, D. C.
Also Winston-Salem, N. C.

Textile Exports Lower

Exports of textiles excluding ducks and yarns, during the first six months of this year totalled $17,500,000, or under an average of $3,000,000 per month. This compares with a monthly average of $5,000,000 during 1928, $4,700,000 during 1929 and $3,400,000 during 1930. Compared with general exports and imports textiles are doing proportionately as well as other commodities and usually rank higher in monthly averages.

A few countries are purchasing as many American textiles as they used to, while others have either fallen considerably or have become negligible customers. Porto Rico imported from this country $311,000 in January, in February, $450,000; March, $650,000; April, $715,000; May, $567,000, and June, $640,000. This compares with a monthly average during 1928 of $540,000, $560,000 during 1929 and $600,000 during 1930.

Sharp Drop by Brazil

Porto Rico, it is reported, shows up so well because it is almost exclusively dependent upon this country for textiles and cannot purchase very well elsewhere. By comparison, Brazil reflects a country running in the opposite direction. In January of this year, its purchases of textiles in the United States were $15,000, in February $5,000, March $2,000, April $1,000, May $1,000, and June $2,000. This compares with a monthly average during 1928 of $120,000, in 1929 of $44,000, and in 1930 of $26,000. Its commodities are down in price and debts are in a state of moratorium.

Bolivia's monthly imports from this country have run this year from $2,000 to $7,000, as against averages in 1929 of $36,000 and in 1930 of $20,000. Among the countries whose imports of our goods run approximately half of what they were during 1928 and 1929, 1930 being a year of subnormal imports, are Costa Rica, Honduras, Jamaica, Cuba, Chili, Uruguay, Venezuela, Philippine Islands, South Africa, Egypt and Australia.

Java has dropped as an American textile country, her monthly average being $13,000, as against $70,000 in 1928, $100,000 in 1929 and $60,000 in 1930. So far this year Guatemala's monthly average imports were $73,000, as against $100,000 in 1928, $100,000 in 1929 and $60,000 in 1930. Nicaragua averaged $58,000 of imports this year per month, compared with $80,000 in 1928, $100,000 in 1929 and $45,000 in 1930. Panama holds a little over half her imports, as against the monthly average of $64,000 in 1928, $73,000 in 1929 and $64,000 in 1930.

Mexico's Purchases Down

In the case of Mexico, 1931 monthly average imports up to July 1 figured $123,000, against $170,000 in 1929 and $120,000 in 1930. Argentina's average this year figured $111,000 each month, as against $350,000 in 1928, $300,000 in 1929 and $200,000 in 1930. Santo Domingo's monthly 1931 average was $98,000, in 1928, $135,000, in 1929, $170,000, and 1930, $130,000. Monthly average for Colombia this year was $220,000, against an average for 1928 of $240,000 and $175,000 in 1930.

Ecuador's 1931 monthly import average amounted to $27,000, in 1928, $65,000, 1929, $52,000, and 1930, $47,000. For Paraguay, 1931 monthly imports measured $26,000, in 1928, $44,000, 1929, $37,000, and 1930, $31,000. Peru's 1931 average was $13,000, for 1929, $60,000, and 1930, $30,000. Java during 1931 imported $13,000 monthly, in 1928, $70,000, 1929, $100,000, and 1930, $60,000. India's monthly average this year was $22,000, 1928, $70,000, 1929, $120,000, and 1930, $65,000.

Just Published!

A Third Edition of

PRACTICAL LOOM FIXING

By Thomas Nelson

Dean of Textile School, N. C. State College

Completely Revised to Cover Most Modern Equipment, With Chapters Devoted to the

WEAVING OF RAYON and RAYON LOOMS

This book, written by a recognized authority, is accepted throughout the textile industry as the standard work on this important subject. Previous editions have been used for many years as text books in schools and colleges, and sales to mill men both here and abroad, have been most gratifying.

PRICE: $1.25

Clark Publishing Co.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

BULLETIN Classified Ads

Bring Results at Low Cost

Make Your Wants Known Through This Medium

SELLING AGENTS *for*
SOUTHERN COTTON GOODS

Deering, Milliken & Co.
Incorporated
79-83 Leonard Street
New York
99 Chauncey St., Boston 223 Jackson Blvd., Chicago

WOODWARD, BALDWIN & CO.
Established 1828
43 and 45 WORTH STREET, NEW YORK
Selling Agents for
SOUTHERN COTTON MILLS
Baltimore Atlanta Chicago Cincinnati
St. Louis Boston Philadelphia Los Angeles
St. Paul Havana, Cuba Quebec, Canada

Wellington, Sears & Company
93 Franklin St., Boston 65 Worth St., New York
Philadelphia Chicago Atlanta
New Orleans San Francisco

CURRAN & BARRY
320 Broadway
New York, N. Y.

DOMESTIC EXPORT
MERCHANDISING
JOSHUA L. BAILY & CO.

COTTON GOODS

New York.—Cotton goods markets continued quite but steady last week. As yet there is still too much uncertainty over the cotton situation to allow very active trading. Business is mainly of a filling-in character, but there seems no doubt that many buyers will soon be compelled to cover more freely. There are many converts here to the idea that cheap cotton is going to mean increased consumption of cotton goods and that very active business will develop soon. In the meanwhile, trading is on a restricted basis. The fact that cotton prices were somewhat better as regarded as very encouraging during the past week.

There was little change in the coarse goods situation. The demand for print cloths was light and sales were usually small. Prices were firm and unchanged. Some very fair business in carded broadcloths was reported. Sheetings were somewhat firmer and a moderate amount of business was reported. There was also a slightly better situation in twills and drills.

The best sales of broadcloths were in the 100x50 4.10 carded constructions. Sales for nearby delivery having been reported in very good yardage. Prices were a little better.

Scattered trading in combed voiles was going forward, but prices were considerably at variance and quotations were largely nominal, mill makes rated as of practically equal grade being held at prices differing considerably. It was reported that business in extra hard twist grades had improved somewhat and that some mills had secured contracts for moderate quantities under recent date.

Trading in combed lawns on a moderate scale was reported. It was indicated that some mills have been getting 7½c for moderate to fair amounts of 40-inch 76x72 9.00-yard and neighboring weights.

Cotton goods prices were as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	3
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	2⅞
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	4⅛a 4¼
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	4¾a 4⅞
Gray goods, 39-in., 60x80s	5½a 5⅝
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	5½
Brown sheetings, standard	6½
Brown sheetings, 4-yd., 56-60s	5½
Tickings, 8-ounce	14
Denims	11
Dress ginghams	12½a13¾
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Constructive Selling Agents
for
Southern Cotton Mills
J. P. STEVENS & CO., Inc.
44 Leonard St.
New York City

YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—The yarn markets made some progress toward further stability last week. After the cotton market recovered somewhat from the low of the previous week, there was an increase in small order business. A good many consumers feel that they are safe in covering their nearby needs but only a limited number were willing to buy for future delivery at prevailing prices. A good many buyers were interested in supplies through the remainder of the year, but their price ideas preventing trading. The inquiry for future yarns was active enough to indicate the need for larger quantities by many consumers and it is believed that good business will develop as soon as conditions are somewhat more settled. Under present conditions, there is little chance for active trade, but the market here is hopeful of a more stabilized market within a short time. It is pointed out in some quarters that yarns could not sell for much lower figures even if cotton were not figured in the price at all. In view of the healthy stock situation many yarn men think that the spinners will soon have a real opportunity to increase their profit margins.

There has been this week a continued call from individual customers in several important lines for delivery of yarns still due them on old contracts. In this way, the local distributors are gradually working through a situation that for many months was viewed in some quarters with more or less concern, because of the refusal of some customers to take in yarns which had been ordered when prices were substantially higher.

Contracts for small lots of underwear carded, for deliveries during three months beginning in September, were establishments reporting also a firm sale for deliveries after January 1, 1932.

Asking prices for both 2-ply and single combed peeler for some little time have been so far out of line with actual prices actually paid that buyers attached little or no importance to them. Combed peeler yarns are regarded by some factors as having suffered a sharper drop, relatively, than carded. Both are reported in the lightest demand for some time.

Southern Single Warps

10s	17
12s	17½
16s	18
20s	18½
26s	22
30s	38½

Southern Two-ply Chain Warps

8s	17
10s	17
12s	17½
16s	18½
20s	18½
24s	21
30s	23½
36s	29
40s	31
40s ex.	33

Southern Single Skeins

8s	17
10s	17
12s	17½
14s	17½
16s	18
20s	18½
24s	21½
26s	22
28s	22½
30s	23½

Southern Two-ply Skeins

8s	17
10s	17
12s	17½
14s	18
16s	18½
20s	19
24s	21
26s	22½
30s	23
40s	31
40s ex.	33
50s	40
60s	46

Duck Yarns 3, 4 and 4-ply

8s	17
10s	17½
12s	18
16s	19
20s	20½

Carpet Yarns

Tinged Carpet, 8s, 3 and 4 ply	15
White Carpet, 8s, 3 and 4 ply	16
Colored Strips, 8s, 3 and 6 ply	17

Part Waste Insulating Yarn

8s, 1-ply	14½
8s, 2, 3 and 4 ply	15
10s, 1-ply and 3-ply	15½
12s, 2-ply	16½
16s, 2-ply	17½
22s, 2-ply	18½
26s, 2-ply	21
30s, 2-ply	22

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8s	16
10s	16
12s	16½
14s	17
16s	17½
18s	18
20s	18½
22s	19½
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28s	22½
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VEEDER-ROOT, INC., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Reps.: W. A. Kennedy Co., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Carolina Specialty Co., 122 Brevard Court, Charlotte, N. C.

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VISCOSE CO., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., H. Wick Rose, Mgr.

VOGEL CO., JOSEPH A., Wilmington, Del. Sou. Office: St. Louis, Mo.

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS, Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Offices: Whitin Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., W. H. Porcher and R. I. Dalton, Mgrs.; 1317 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps.: M. P. Thomas, Charlotte Office; I. D. Wingo and C. M. Powell, Atlanta Office.

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WICKWIRE-SPENCER STEEL CO., 41 E. 42nd St., New York City. Sou. Rep.: James A. Greer, 50 Rutherford St., Greenville, S. C.

Textile Faculty Prepares For Fall Session

Since the close of the summer session, the faculty of the Textile School of North Carolina State College have been busy visiting textile plants, commission houses and machinery companies, gathering new material and assembling data for their courses in order to give the Textile students of North Carolina State College the advantage of the latest developments in the textile industry.

Dr. Thomas Nelson, Dean of the Textile School, has visited New York where he spent some time in commission houses and calling on the trade in order to study the fabrics being imported into this country and the trends of style. He has also spent considerable time visiting mills during the summer.

D. B. Hardin, assistant professor of knitting and designing, is spending several weeks at the plants of Scott & Williams, and the Hemphill Company, studying the latest improvements on Scott & Williams and Banner hosiery machines.

Albert H. Grimshaw, associate professor of textile chemistry and dyeing, has spent the summer in New England States visiting dyeing, finishing and mercerizing plants, and assembling data which will be used in his courses next year.

T. R. Hart, associate professor of weaving and designing, and J. T. Hilton, associate professor of yarn manufacture, after visiting a number of mills in this section, will return to the college and prepare work for new courses in Color in Woven Design and Manufacturing Problems, which they will teach next year.

G. H. Norman, teaching fellow in Yarn Manufacturing, is spending the summer at the Victory Mills, Fayetteville, N. C., where they are making extensive improvements.

T. A. Mott, Jr., teaching fellow in textile chemistry and dyeing, is spending the summer in the laboratory of John Campbell & Co.

The Textile School of North Carolina State College has a highly trained faculty, as every regular member has fulfilled the requirements for an advanced degree in addition to having considerable practical experience in his particular field. Five American and one English textile school have representatives on the faculty. In addition to the above, Professor Hart took work at the A. E. F. University, Beaume, France, following the close of the World War and spent considerable time visiting French mills and museums, especially in Lyons, France, the center of the French silk industry, where Jacquard lived and invented the machine which bears his name.

Mills Get Values Cut For Taxation

Greenville, S. C.—Cotton mill property over the Piedmont section will show a decline in valuation from that of last year when the taxation figures are received in the near future, it became known here.

Representatives of a number of mills have taken up the question of securing a lowering of their tax assessments and have been successful, it is said. The reductions were made by the State Tax Commission on the ground that much of the mill equipment is now obsolete and can no longer be used to advantage. In some instances the assessments have been reduced from 10 to 12 per cent on this ground, it is said.

Mills in South Carolina are assessed 42 per cent of their plant valuation. When taxes for 1931 become due in October, however, mills will be allowed to pay smaller sums where the property assessments have been lowered during the year.

Just how general is thsi reduction in the assessment of mill property may not be known until the tax figures are made public this fall. Since many mills, however, have succeeded in obtaining at least a small reduction in their assessments, it is expected that the total valuation of South Carolina mills will show a larger decrease from that of last year.

Exports of Cotton in July Well Over 1930

Washington.—Exports of raw cotton during July this year amounted to 259,059 bales, valued at $13,371,280, compared with 175,522 bales, valued at $14,503,898, in the same month last year, an increase in quantity but a decline in value, according to figures made public by the Department of Commerce.

Exports of cotton manufactures for the two periods were valued at $5,623,801 and $7,336,580, respectively.

Exports of cotton cloths, all kinds, during July totalled 35,399,482 square yards, valued at $3,492,293, compared with 35,609,330 square yards, valued at $4,517,204, in the same month last year.

MEN'S BIBLE CLASS, PEPPERELL MFG. CO., LINDALE, GA.

Mill Village Activities

Edited by Mrs. Ethel Thomas—"Aunt Becky."

We Old Newly-Married Folk

Well, I'm away behind with my "travelettes" but you all know how it is with newly married folks, and will be patient, I am sure.

I am wonderfully blessed in many ways. Have a good husband who insists on caring for my old mother and her sister, since both are his mothers-in-law, his first wife being my favorite first cousin.

We now have these two sweet and wonderful old ladies with us, and both are as happy as can be. Then there is my little five-year-old grand-daughter, the pet of us all, and the joy and sunshine of our home. What more could heart wish, or what could be added to make us happier?

My name will be from now on, MRS. ETHEL THOMAS DABBS.

West Point, Ga.—West Point Mfg. Co.

I am always glad when the time comes for a visit down the Chattahoochee Valley, which, from West Point, Ga., to Fairfax, Ala., is an unbroken scene of rare beauty.

There are no finer or more courteous people than the officials, office force, superintendents and overseers of this splendid company, and none more genuinely interested in the welfare of the mill employees.

Among the greatest pieces of work, and most satisfactory in results, are night schools in the various mill villages, giving adults who never had a chance, an opportunity for improving their minds. It was my joy and privilege to read a letter written by a man 50 years old, after a few months in night classes. It was a well written letter, addressed to Superintendent J. B. Jones, of Shawmut, Ala., in appreciation, and stated that he could not read or write at all until he went to night school, and now, after a short time, could do both, and also some arithmetic. No wonder Mr. Jones treasures that letter. The same rapid advancement was reported at other mills among adult classes.

LANETT, ALA., where genial R. W. Jennings is superintendent, comes first in the chain of cotton mills that stretch from West Point, Ga., to River View, Ala., several miles down the Chattahoochee river.

I would like to write one more textile story, with West Point Manufacturing Co. for background and foundation. I would illustrate it with pictures of employees who have been there for years, and have made good—people who are loyal and trustworthy every hour in the day.

When I came home from this special trip, I found a letter on my desk that the writer was ashamed to sign with his proper name, neither did he give his address. He offered to bet I'd not publish it, then made it impossible to do so by withholding his name—and I don't blame him.

Anyhow, he says there are no such lovely mill villages, no such glorious opportunities as I describe in these pages. Well, Mister, I don't know who you are or where you live, but I'll stand by every word I've written concerning mill villages, and can prove every word by loyal operatives at these places.

MILL PEOPLE ARE BLESSED

Where do you find another industry that in case of curtailment, collects little or no rent, gives free water and lights, furnishes wood and coal at cost, and makes burdens as light as possible?

People in every walk of life have felt the depression of this year, but none have been cared for better than, or as well, as mill people. The president, Mr. Geo. H. Lanier, of West Point Manufacturing Co., gives first thought to the people of his mills, and every superintendent cooperates with him.

All down the Chattahoochee Valley the mills had been and were still curtailing. But every employee knew that it was not the fault of West Point Manufacturing Co., and they knew, too, that none of them would go hungry, no difference what happened.

These people are of that fine, fair type that reason out things; they are not "wishy-washy" nor easily led into trouble by outsiders.

SHAWMUT, next after Lanett, is a lovely mill and village, with lawns, flowers and shrubbery, fine churches, schools and community building, doctors, nurses, etc.

The same fine courtesy that is the natural outcome of Christianity and a clear conscience, is practiced in the office here, and no one is stingy with cheery words and smiles. I have never enjoyed a visit more than in this office, and Superintendent J. B. Jones and all his coworkers have my sincere thanks.

LANGDALE is next, with Superintendent E. R. Lehmann at the helm. Here is found everything desirable and such pretty surroundings. Mr. Lehmann says that THE SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN is widely quoted in textile meetings and night classes, and he considers it of inestimable value to rising young men.

FAIRFAX is perhaps the busiest of this chain of fine mills. Superintendent F. B. Williams is always on the alert and keeps things humming.

Here again, we find everything that heart can wish in the way of educational, religious and social advantages.

Fairfax has long been noted for excellent towels, and is adding other products to the output.

RIVER VIEW (the fartherest away), is rich in history that would make fine reading if properly compiled, and here's hoping that I can have the pleasure of doing that work in the future.

Superintendent T. J. Goggans began work here as a boy, married here, and raised a fine family. One of his boys assists him in his official duties.

Norwood, N. C.

Norwood Mfg. Co. Holds Annual Picnic

The employees of the Norwood Manufacturing Company held their annual picnic on the 22nd of August. The festivities were held in one of the large cotton warehouses, for the day was damp. The place was very suitable, too, as the Flower Club had diligently decorated it with beautiful flowers from the homes of all of its members.

Before entering the artistically decorated building, the guests enjoyed a number of watermelons just outside the door. After the guests were assembled in the large hall they were entertained by Flavvy Little's Black Diamond String Band. The music afforded the village children an opportunity to pull off some very cunning stunts. At this juncture, Mr. Nathan Baldwin, one of the overseers in the mill, took charge of the ceremonies in his usual pleasant and cheerful manner. He soon had every one having a good time and very much at ease.

Each member of the school faculty was asked to say a few words. This they did cheerfully and willingly. Mr. Denton, the English teacher, made a splendid talk complimenting the village patrons on their efforts and results obtained thereby. He expressed his and the other teachers' gratitude on being asked to participate in the festivities of the mill village. Mr. Ernest Boysworth made a little talk on the spirit of the Flower Club and gave a reading.

Through the untiring zeal and loyalty of Mrs. Fred Skidmore and Mrs. Nathan Baldwin, the ladies of the village spread a lovely and bountiful dinner on long tables. This feast ended the annual picnic. In spite of the dampness of the weather the picnic was pronounced one of the most enjoyable of the many that had been given in previous years.

Newberry, S. C.—Boy Scouts

Boy Scouts Make Splendid Record in Summer Camp—Marion Alewine Ready for Eagle Scout

The Boy Scouts of Troop 5 returned from their annual summer camp Saturday, August 15th, after having spent seven days of camping in the mountains of upper Greenville county in the Callaham camp. The party consisted of 53 men, Scouts and boys from West End. Scoutmaster Dewey Kinard was camp director and was in charge of all camp activities. The scoutmaster was ably assisted by the older scouts of the troop who acted as cabin leaders, swimming instructors, etc. Also by Earl Chandler and B. O. Creekmore, who were inspectors and examiners, etc. Mr. J. W. Wood was in charge of all the cooking, being ably assisted by George Ammons, Foster Wood, Ernest Bouknight and Mack Simpkins, a colored baker, who was the bread and pastry maker. Mr. Bob Davis had in his charge the cleaning of the mess hall, he being assisted by Ansel Minor, Clarendon Shealy, Tornwell Adams and Pelham Hamilton.

Roy Stone, a Greenville Eagle Scout, remained over from the regular camp period to be with us. He acted as hikemaster and general repair man. Robert Brown, another Greenville Scout, who is a medical student at the Medical College of Richmond and who acted as camp doctor during the entire camp period, also remained over to be with us. These two Scouts added much to our camp and their services were greatly appreciated.

Among the outstanding things of the camp was the eats. The boys all had saw mill hand appetites and made good account of themselves at the table. Mr. N. G. Boswell, the Scout executive, paid the cooks the great compliment about the serving and the way the food was prepared. He said it was the best that the camp had ever had, the quantity was also there. Mack Simpkins, the colored baker, was highly complimented on his hot rolls, cookies and cakes, etc., also for his nice manners. We greatly appreciated the services of Mack and hope that plans can be made next year whereby he can be with us again.

Goldville, S. C.

Joanna Mill News

The daily papers are full of efforts being put forth all over the Nation to handle the problem of unemployment. Recently Mr. W. S. Gifford has been appointed by President Hoover to head the organization to handle this problem of relief for the unemployed.

We employees of Joanna Cotton Mills have much for which to be thankful. While great sections of this Nation and every Nation, for that matter, are burdened with this problem of unemployment—we have been kept fully employed. At this time it becomes necessary for all of us to more carefully plan and spend. We need to ride less and walk more. The writer of this article has a big Buick automobile which has not been out of his garage since December 31st, 1930. I have walked more during 1931 than for the past five years, and unless conditions get better I am going to walk more. Let's drive our cars when necessary; when not necessary, let's walk, or stay at home and read a good book.

While coal is selling cheap, put in your winter supply and learn anew to spend more of your spare time about the home fireside during the coming winter months with those who love you best.

Free School Books

In view of the present conditions, the trustees of the Goldville School District have voted to furnish textbooks for the use of the pupils in Joanna School free of charge.

It is the intention of the trustees that the people of the community shall not be called upon for any further outlay for books, but at the same time, the district funds must not be expended beyond what is absolutely necessary. Therefore, if you have books you can use, you will help the situation by reporting this to Mr. Foy.

The books furnished will be the property of the school and a record will be kept of each one. Children will be expected to take just as good care of them as if they owned them. Books lost or mutilated, of course, will be paid for.

If you have books in good condition which you cannot use and expected to sell, the school will take them off your hands at a fair price.

All patrons and pupils are kindly requested to co-operate with Mr. Foy and the teachers in carrying out this plan.

CLASSIFIED ADS.

COTTON mill superintendent or manager—open for employment after August 1. Glad to have opportunity for furnishing references or other desired information upon request of interested parties. Address S. C. N., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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July Spindle Hour Figures

Washington.—The Department of Commerce announces that according to preliminary census figures 32,676,176 cotton spinning spindles were in place in the United States on July 31, 1931, of which 25,836,262 were operated at some time during the month, compared with 25,798,910 for June, 26,397,906 for May, 26,645,404 for April, 26,489,832 for March, 25,763,408 for February, and 26,457,786 for July, 1930.

The aggregate number of active spindle hours reported for the month was 6,531,745,273. During July the normal time of operation was 26 days (allowance being made for the observance of Independence Day) compared with 26 for June, 25½ for May, 25¾ for April, 26 for March, and 23 2-3 for February. Based on an activity of 8.91 hours per day the average number of spindles operated during July was 28,195,395, or at 86.3 per cent capacity on a single shift basis. This percentage compares with 87 for June, 89.9 for May, 94.3 for April, 91.2 for March, 87.2 for February, and 67.2 for July, 1930. The average number of active spindle hours per spindle in place for the month was 23.

American Shirt Factory Opens

Greenville, S. C.—The American Shirt Factory, which was idle for several weeks and was then purchased by Piedmont Shirt Company, has resumed operation, employing about 100 persons and having a daily output of about 100 dozen shirts, Shephard Saltzman, president, makes known.

American Shirt Company manufactures work shirts and had been enjoying a good business until it was shut down because of dissension among the stockholders. The entire company, however, was purchased by Piedmont Shirt Company and work has been resumed.

The Piedmont Shirt Company, parent organization, is also running to capacity, employing 150 persons and producing around 125 dozen shirts daily. The two plants, at the present rate of operation, will consume about 2,000,000 yards of cloth yearly, which is the full output of a fair-sized mill, Mr. Haltzman said. Most of this cloth is made in mills in and near Greenville.

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